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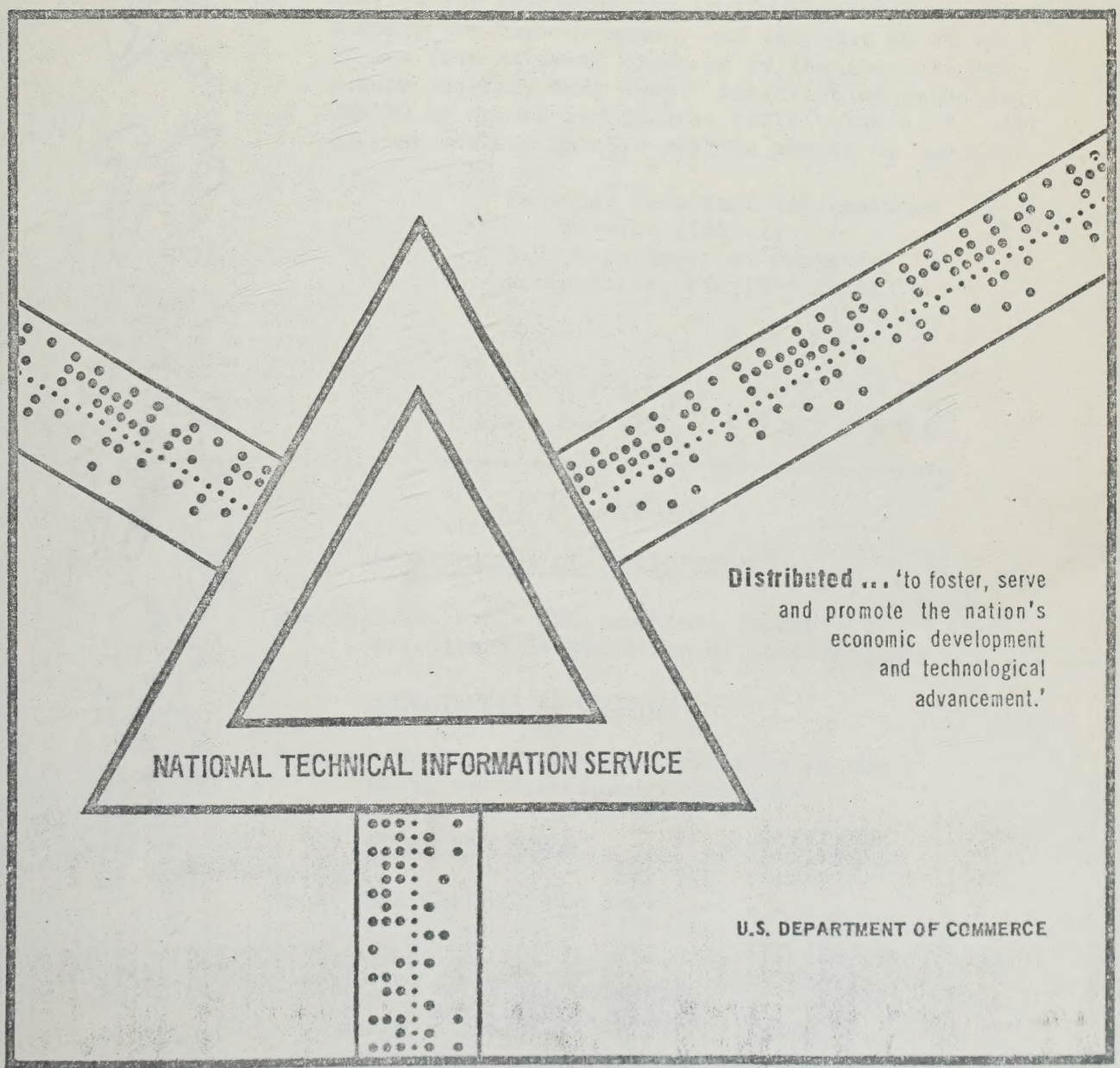
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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Use Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thoughts To Strengthen Re-Education of Intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 11, 1970)

> In leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in Nank'ai University of Tientsin, the worker-PLA Mao thought propaganda team stationed in the university is intensifying the re-education of the intellectuals by seizing upon the principal contradictions and guiding the revolutionary teachers and students in voluntarily remolding their world outlook.--SCMP Ed.

A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers and PLA men stationed in Nank'ai University recently made a serious summing-up of their experience and comprehension two years after mounting the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thoughts to strengthen the re-education of intellectuals.

During the struggle-criticism-transformation work at the school, the weaknesses manifested by the intellectuals are many-sided. They are: Theory divorced from practice, vacillation, revolution not thorough, "go to school in order to be an official," "being a teacher is a misfortune," "cultural work is dangerous," etc. To solve this big pile of contradictions and problems, where should one begin? Some of the propaganda team had never been definite and clear from the beginning, and always only solved whatever problems that came their way. Although they achieved some results that way, they did not get to the root of the matter.

Later, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers and PLA men stationed in Nank'ai University took this problem and studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction, once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." Chairman Mao has also pointed out "The change in world outlook is a fundamental change" and "This question of 'for whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." The propaganda team, following Chairman Mao's teachings grasped fiercely on to the principal contradiction among the many complex contradictions, combined the overcoming of the various weaknesses of the intellectuals with the remolding of world outlook, laying stress on solving for the intellectuals the problem of "for whom."

A small sub-detachment in educational revolution operated a workers' experimental university class at a certain department in Tientsin. The rostrum was made ready for lecture, however the teachers of this small sub-detachment had each their own living ideas, and tried to make excuses and avoid responsibilities.

An elderly teacher said, "I am full of old conventions, this is a job for younger people."

The younger teachers said, "We are not familiar with the work, I think the senior teacher should go on first."

The propaganda team, using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, made a serious analysis of the existing ideas, and felt that, although the signs were different, they belonged to the same fundamental problem. It boiled down to the fact that they had not solved the problem of "for whom."

Because of that, the propaganda team organized the teachers and students to study over and over again Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," and "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" to link up their thinking with reality, to criticize the various selfish, confused ideas, and the old educational system that served only the bourgeoisie, to enable everyone to know that not to mount the rostrum was not a vocational problem, but a problem of whether or not to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, a problem of orientation, and a problem of line.

On that basis, after individual talks, they removed all anxieties from their mind, and very quickly there appeared the stirring scene of a rush to be the first on the rostrum for the revolution. Facts have proved that if efforts are made to fiercely grasp the principal contradiction, once the right move has been made, all the other things fall into their proper places.

In practice the propaganda team stationed in Nank'ai University realized that in carrying out re-education among the intellectuals, the methods adopted and the roads taken might be different and diverse, but the most fundamental thing was to lead the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to closely integrate the practice of the three great

revolutionary movements, the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and conscious remolding of world outlook.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching on "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kind of social practices, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experience," the propaganda team persisted in practicing the first concept in the policy of carrying out application alongside with remolding. They regularly sent the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to the front line of the three great revolutionary movements to enable them through the process of class struggle, work and practice to be in close contact with the masses of workers and peasants, to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, to completely change the old ideas formed under the revisionist educational line, and become intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

At the beginning of this year, the propaganda team stationed in the department of biology decided to permit a professor of botany to take part in a small sub-detachment, to visit the countryside and carry out the practice of educational revolution, to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to take part in the research and trial manufacture of insecticide.

At that time, some of the younger teachers did not agree to that. They felt that taking this professor along would be a "hindrance" and proposed to leave him behind at the school until his remolding was more or less completed before using him again. This professor was also afraid that "he might make a fool of himself," dreaded "receiving criticism and repudiation" and had other ideological anxieties.

The propaganda team, following Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts and the Party's policy toward intellectuals, remained adamant. They considered the proposal "Wait until remolding was more or less completed before using again" was inconsistent with the Party's policy for intellectual cadres and was opposed to dialectical materialism. To have these intellectuals locked up the whole day in a room to reflect on their past mistakes was a repetition of the same set of "subjective materialism" propagated in arch traitor Liu Shao-ch'i's "Self-Cultivation," and remolding could never be carried out conscientiously. Only by permitting the intellectuals to personally take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, to be tempered through re-education and actual struggle by workers, peasants and soldiers could they shift their stand to the side of the proletariat. Besides, the condition of their remolding in world outlook could only be tested by means of practice and continued to be heightened.

After nearly a year of actual tempering, the spiritual feature of this professor has undergone a profound change. In the revolutionary education and in the research and trial manufacture of insecticide, he has made a definite contribution, and was favorably commended by the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary teachers and students.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Often correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." The transformation of world outlook for intellectuals cannot be done in a single night or day. Pinpointing the fact that the remolding of world outlook for intellectuals would require a long time and would be difficult and complex, the propaganda team constantly and repeatedly organized the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Not only are they not satisfied with the initial success in their ideological remolding, but they are not even vexed when relapses occurred in their thoughts, and from beginning to the end maintain a high standard, a strict demand, and carry out their work bit by bit, to constantly heighten consciousness in the ideological remolding of intellectuals.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Promote Ideological Revolutionization in the Midst of Educational Revolution

by

the PLA Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team stationed in Yüehkochuang Middle School of Fengt'ai ch'ü, Peking municipality, and the Revolutionary Committee of Yüehkochuang Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 9, 1970)

The communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee called on us "to continue 'handling properly and seriously the struggle-criticism-transformation task, launch revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly, eliminate the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and carry through to the end the revolution on the front of political thinking, on the cultural-educational front, on the economic front and in various areas of the superstructure." In the midst of educational revolution, we came to understand that whether the proletarian educational revolution could be carried through to the end was determined mainly by the ideological revolutionization of the leading group of a school.

Over the past few years and especially after the beginning of this year, our leading group has grasped one's awareness of the educational revolution and his attitude to it as an important part and an important indication of ideological revolutionization. This helped deepen one's understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and promote ideological revolutionization.

Smash "Smugness" in a Big Way and Keep Making Revolution Forever Without Stopping Mid-Way

Over the past few years, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the leadership of the upper-levels, our school scored certain achievements in educational revolution. But for a certain period, the work in the school had got stuck and could not be moved forward. With such a problem in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Many things may become baggage, may become encumbrances, if we cling to them blindly and uncritically." We came to understand that the baggage of arrogance and smugness was an important factor hampering the penetrating development of the school's various tasks. Therefore, through uncovering contradictions and unfolding criticism and self-criticism, we sought in a big way the manifestation of "smugness" in the leading group.

For instance, some people held that the school was an "old typical example" with plenty of experience on hand. Some others showed an unwillingness to learn from other schools. Some other similar examples may be cited.

In a word, the point is the failure to approach oneself from Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one dividing into two." Only success is taken into view without regard to the problems involved.

To drop the baggage of arrogance and smugness, we, in studying the experience of Ch'inghua University, examined the problems existing in the school and looked for gaps between it and advanced units in a big way. Everyone came to understand that proletarian educational revolution was a profound socialist revolution with new problems cropping up in an endless stream. This called for our continuous practice in line with Chairman Mao's educational thinking. Therefore, we must smash "smugness" in a big way and keep making revolution forever without stopping mid-way.

In the past, as we saw only our own achievements, we cast ourselves in the role of "teachers" when dealing with fraternal units which came to our school for inspection, and refused to learn from others. Now we took as teachers all comrades coming to our school for inspection and acquired humbly their strong points. We not only learned inside the school but went out of the school to learn things. The main responsible comrade of the school personally led the representatives of the teaching staff and workers and students of the whole school to study at Yenan Middle School of Tientsin and Tungi Main Street Primary School. After study, they immediately returned to conduct research and sought consolidation through action.

We came to understand that only by seriously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works and approaching our own work and that of our unit from Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one dividing into two" could we strengthen consciousness and make continuous progress in work.

Wipe Out "Fear" and Discard "Self" in Making Revolution

In leading the educational revolution, various living ideas existed among some leadership members of our school, the most prominent problem being fears about leading the educational revolution. The first of such fears is an accusation of not giving prominence to politics in launching the educational revolution; the second, the conscious or unconscious revelation of some hackneyed ideas which may be seized upon as some discriminating evidence; the third, a bad job done which would mean following the old road in new shoes. That these comrades lacked the boldness to grasp the educational revolution is attributable to two factors. The first is the ideological problem and the other, the problem of awareness. Ideologically, the problem of what kind of man we should be has not been thoroughly solved. As for as awareness was concerned, the educational revolution was erroneously taken as "vocational work."

With these problems in mind, we further studied Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's directives. Chairman Mao teaches us, "To transform the old educational system and transform the old pedagogical guidelines and methods is a vital task in this great proletarian cultural revolution." In his political report at the 9th National Party Congress, Vice Chairman Lin

pointed out, "Whether the proletariat can secure the cultural-educational position firmly and transform it with Mao Tse-tung's thought is in essence a problem of whether the great proletarian cultural revolution can be carried through to the end."

Through study, everyone came to understand that educational revolution was by no means "vocational work" but political revolution, social revolution and ideological revolution full of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. For one placed in a leading post in the educational revolution to fail to grasp educational revolution means failure to give prominence to politics and failure to grasp the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the school. This means the greatest dereliction of duty and the greatest danger.

A heightened awareness was followed by action. A leading comrade of the revolutionary committee originally thought this way: "Grasping a political movement makes one feel right and proper; grasping the educational revolution makes one feel weak in the hands." When she first worked on the establishment of a school-run factory, she was afraid of being criticized for routinism and a pure military viewpoint. After study, she dropped the "fear" and was determined to make a new contribution toward the firm execution of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive."

To prepare for the building of a school-run factory, she kept busy together with the masses, running around under the scorching sunshine and giving little or no thought to her food and her sleep. She based the main starting point of the establishment of a factory on the transformation of the thinking of teachers and students. The cultivation of revolutionary successors she took as a primary aim. She persisted in self-reliance and hard struggle without asking a cent from the State and without stretching a hand [for help]. She said, "With money we can buy only equipment but not the fine tradition of hard struggle."

We felt that the process of wiping out the "fear" and creating "courage" was one of tempering a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao and loyal to the Party's educational cause and one of fighting self and criticizing revisionism and speeding up ideological revolutionization.

Overcome the "Difficulty" and Fight Hard To Blaze a New Trial

The proletarian educational revolution is a great event never tried before by our predecessors. Every step ahead in the educational revolution is inevitably beset with many difficulties. Take the case of the building of a factory by our school. Several setbacks were suffered in the process.

From March this year, we started preparing for the building of a factory. But we had no funds, no factory housing, no equipment and no technical knowhow. What was to be done? The speed with which our fraternal schools were building their factories made us feel all the more uneasy. How should a rural middle school run a factory? An immediate answer could not

be found. The problem confronting us was: one of "waiting for experience" or one of "blazing a new path to acquire experience"? Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must recognize difficulties, analyze them and fight against them." To rapidly change the state of "three separations" in the old school and establish a new set of systems for proletarian education, we were determined to face difficulties head on and blaze a new path to get experience.

To carve out a new path, we were not afraid of failure. We started again after failure and again after another failure. We went to certain rural areas, factories and schools to conduct investigation and research to ascertain what kind of a factory should be run by a rural middle school. The point was how to attain the aim of "combining study with learning something else while giving primary attention to study" and bringing up students into laborers who have socialist consciousness and culture and who at the same time can turn out products required by the countryside in the three great revolutions.

On the basis of investigation and research, we made use of locally available resources on our own and made use of native methods to set up small factories. At last, we succeeded in manufacturing successfully the insecticide "920" and the chemical product of fermented bran (糠醛) urgently needed by the countryside and also chemical fertilizer "5406" and some other products.

Through our persistence in the realization of ideological revolutionization in the midst of educational revolution and persistence in the transformation of our world outlook in the practice of educational revolution, every step ahead made by the leading group in revolutionization was followed by a new situation in the educational revolution.

* * *

MODEL PLA SQUAD

"I Do What Chairman Mao Says"

by

A certain unit under the PLA Tsinan Command where Wang Chieh was before he died

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1970)

Members of a squad of the PLA Tsinan units, to which a PLA hero Wang Chieh belonged before he met his death, tell in the following article how they have studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the past five years with Wang Chieh as their model and promoted their own ideological revolutionization.--SCMP Ed.

In November 1965, Vice Chairman Lin, great leader Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, issued the instruction "Learn from Comrade Wang Chieh, study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and work wholeheartedly for the revolution." In the past five years, fostering the deep proletarian feeling of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, we firmly carried out Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, took our former squad leader Comrade Wang Chieh as an example, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, "did what Chairman Mao said, " and consciously remolded our subjective world during the struggle for remolding the objective world, thereby quickening revolutionization of our thinking, urging ourselves to think in a scientific way and promoting accomplishment of various fighting tasks.

While remolding our world outlook, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to handle the following several relationships.

Studying Diligently, Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Remold World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." To make revolution and contribute to the people, we must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, make continuous efforts to resolve the contradiction between public interest and self-interest in our minds and the contradiction between dialectics and metaphysics, and strive to remold our world outlook.

There is in our squad a new fighter. Not long after he was recruited, he rushed to carry the heavy loads and do the dirty jobs. Other comrades praised him as a "young tiger" that feared no hardships. On one

occasion, however, he had not been commended, so that he was disheartened and slackened his efforts. This incident taught us an impressive lesson: We must not neglect remolding of world outlook. We must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the light of our actual thinking and bravely destroy selfish ideas and establish devotion to the public, so that we can make revolution vigorously.

Comrades of our squad studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned while bearing in mind the question of remolding world outlook. They realized that: It is necessary to make an analysis of "work." One's deed is influenced by one's world outlook, either the proletarian world outlook or the bourgeois world outlook.

Work has two aims, that is, for public interest or for self-interest. If one works for the public, one will be more devoted to the public and works ever more vigorously. If one works for self-interest, one will become more and more selfish and will get ever more disheartened when failing to achieve one personal aim.

In doing one's work, one may be carrying out a correct line or a wrong line. If one works in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, one will make ever greater contributions toward revolution; if one works in accordance with the bourgeois reactionary line, one will make ever more serious mistakes should one work ever more vigorously.

In doing one's work, one may be in a mental state of consciousness or of unconsciousness. Comrades of our squad say: "With the great aim of communism in mind, we dare to carry a heavy load of 1,000 catties; without this great aim in mind, we are bent even by a single straw."

In doing their work, some people adopt the attitude of remolding the objective world and the subjective world as well. In this way, they will give ever greater prominence to proletarian politics and raise their ideological level higher and higher. Some others adopt the attitude of simply remolding the objective world. The longer they work in this way, the farther their thinking will fall behind the current situation.

Some people work with a scientific attitude while some others do not. Those who work in accordance with materialist dialectics will make ever greater contributions, whereas those who work in accordance with idealism and metaphysics will bring ever greater damage to the revolution.

Our former squad leader Comrade Wang Chieh bequeathed us a precious proverb: "I do what Chairman Mao says." It implies theory and practice, upholds both study and application, and is a unity of theory and practice. Chairman Mao teaches us to remold the world outlook. We must take Comrade Wang Chieh as an example, act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, consciously remold our world outlook, revolutionize our thinking and think in a scientific way.

In the past few years, in the practice of "three-support and two-military" work, agricultural production and combat training, we have always persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and conscientiously remolded world outlook. In carrying out the "three-support and two-military" tasks, we pay attention to preventing the attitude of only grasping other people's study and neglecting our study. When performing our tasks alone, we guard against the style of working by fits and starts and make constant efforts. When tasks are heavy and time for doing them is short, we persevere in "everyday reading" under any circumstances and make use of every bit of time to study Chairman Mao's books.

In studying Chairman Mao's works, we pay attention to two points: First, bearing in mind the bourgeois "selfish" idea which may flash across our mind during the practice of struggle, we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to examine, analyze and remold our thinking. Second, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, we go into practice to repeatedly appreciate Chairman Mao's teachings and "do what Chairman Mao says" as Comrade Wang Chieh did, combine study with application, use our diligent study of Mao Tse-tung's thought to urge ourselves to make revolution, and remold our subjective world while remolding the objective world.

Seeing Both Progress and Shortcomings, Consciously Uncovering and Resolving Contradictions

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We should not say everything we do is correct. We should only say a thing is correct if it is correct." Although we have completed our work with much better results, there is always a shortcoming in it; even if we have made still greater achievements, some problems may still exist; when there is something good, there definitely is something bad as well; when there are achievements, there definitely are also some shortcomings.

In the practice of remolding world outlook, we apply Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "dividing one into two," consciously uncover and resolve contradictions. We have covered a course from unconsciousness to consciousness.

The commanding officer of a higher level once came to our squad to learn about the condition here. We gave a vivid account and a complete picture of our achievements, thinking that he would be deeply satisfied. After hearing our report, he asked: "What are the shortcomings you still have?" We could not answer this question at that moment.

This gave the whole squad a shock. Why is it that we can give a vivid account of our achievements but have nothing to say about our shortcomings? Do we have any shortcoming after all? That afternoon, the whole squad held a "small rectification campaign." Bearing these questions in mind, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Contradiction exists in the course of all objective things and subjective thinking." We realized that we could not see our shortcomings and the contradictions because we were obsessed by the metaphysical point of view. We conscientiously found our shortcomings by examining ourselves with the five standards

for successors to the proletariat revolutionary cause charted by Chairman Mao and the five requirements for communists as laid down in the new Party Constitution, and by taking other fraternal units as a mirror.

We realized that we were lagging very far behind and we had many problems. We said: "There is always a shortcoming and there is a problem in everything. The greatest shortcoming is our failure to see our shortcomings."

We also recalled the course of growth of our former squad leader Comrade Wang Chieh. The short life of Comrade Wang Chieh, particularly the four years of army life during which he very quickly grew into a communist fighter was not without contradiction. On the contrary, he met a great number of contradictions, but he resolved them very well. The reason was that he applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking of "dividing one into two" in continuously discovering and resolving the contradictions and firmly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of his thinking and action.

This also was applicable in reviewing the development of our squad. Where comes the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death? It is not inborn. It is because we continuously uncover and resolve the thinking of fearing hardship and fatigue that we change "fear" into "fearlessness." Fear of hardship and fatigue is a shortcoming. We uncover and resolve it and change it into the strong point of fearing neither hardship nor death.

After this analysis, we were enlightened. We discovered that: Progress and shortcomings, strong points and weak points are not absolute and not unchangeable. If we have strong points and do not uncover our weak points, our strong points will become weak points; if we consciously uncover our weak points, they will become strong points. This is the dialectical relationship between strong points and weak points.

We also realized that: The advanced are advanced not because they do not have shortcomings but because they discover and resolve contradictions before other people and go one step before other people.

Why is it that we cannot see our shortcomings and dare not uncover the contradictions? Because we have been blinded by "commendation by the higher level and praise from the masses and propaganda in other units," we lack consciousness and hold a one-sided point of view, are misled by our achievements and deafened by praises. Whether or not we dare to uncover contradictions is a question of world outlook. Boldly uncovering and resolving contradictions is the spirit of a thoroughgoing materialist and an expression of the proletarian world outlook. Shunning and covering up contradictions is an idealist and metaphysical point of view.

After the study, we raise our understanding, perseveringly take the initiative in uncovering the contradictions and repeatedly uncover the contradictions which we meet frequently. We correctly treat honor and attribute all honors to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. The more honors we have won, the more we should remain modest and prudent, guard

against arrogance and rashness and advance from victory to victory. We correctly treat our progress. The greater our progress is, the more we should find our shortcomings; we should find shortcomings every time we have been commended and when we see other people's strong points. We correctly treat our shortcomings, uncover and correctly resolve them and turn them into our strong points. In this way, a good atmosphere of consciously uncovering contradictions and actively finding shortcomings pervaded the whole squad, giving a great impetus to the remolding of world outlook.

We Should Not Conduct Remolding by Fits But Must Persist in Life-Long Remolding

"Contradictions emerge continuously and are resolved continuously--this is the dialectical law of development of a thing." This scientific precept of Chairman Mao points out to us an endless bright road for remolding our world outlook. On the road to the peak of the proletarian world outlook, we must continuously uncover contradictions, continuously resolve them and always march forward.

We did not really understand this question at the very beginning. Comrade Chou Chien-p'ing of our squad was seriously wounded when carrying out a task. In hospital, he fought his pain with marvellous courage. The hospital leadership commended him as being worthy of the name of a fighter of the squad where Wang Chieh had been before he died. The leadership and the comrades of the army unit also agreed that he was a good example in defying hardship and death. In these circumstances, he thought that his problem of world outlook had already been solved.

But as soon as this idea was in its bud, he felt something wrong. He thought in himself: In the past I did not slacken my effort even for a second while scaling the peak of the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Why is it that I now want to take a rest after standing a test at the crucial moment between life and death? Bearing this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, the "three constantly read articles," and felt that he was still very far behind. He then realized that: Remolding of world outlook is a life task. One must go through remolding as long as one lives. One must conduct remolding continuously and not by fits.

This incident posed these questions for our squad: Should we strive to remold our world outlook for a moment or throughout our lives? Should a man who has stood a test between life and death continue to remold his world outlook? These questions were shown in Chou Chien-p'ing and also reflected in the deep core of the mind of each squad member. For example, after joining the Party and going through some tests, or after hearing commendations and not criticism, some comrades often thought that their remolding of world outlook was near completion and they could relax.

Why did this occur? We got together to study Chairman Mao's philosophic writings. After discussion, we made clear three points:

1. Some ideological problems may have been solved for the time being. But this does not mean that they have been solved permanently. In given conditions, these problems may reappear in a new form. We are required to launch successive battles.

2. When we have solved this problem, it does not mean that we also have solved other problems. We may have crossed this river, but it does not mean that we definitely can cross that mountain. We must overcome difficulties one after another. Many small victories add up to a big victory.

3. When an old problem has been solved, a new one may appear. Once a "wind" of class struggle blows in society, "ripples" appear in our minds. The protractedness of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines determines the protractedness of the remolding of world outlook.

These three points can be boiled down to one, that is, remolding of world outlook cannot be conducted by fits and starts but must be conducted continuously and upheld through life.

After that, whenever we had made an achievement in remolding world outlook, we asked ourselves to keep our heads clear and not to fall into blindness. We reviewed the past and we found our achievements insignificant; looking into the future, we saw our tasks were heavy and the road was long. We studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and the new Party Constitution; we combined our orientation of advance with the great aim of realization of communism and with the five requirements for communists; we compared ourselves with Chang Szu-te, Bethune and the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, and with heroes and models like Lei Feng and Wang Chieh; we tried to find new shortcomings and new contradictions in ourselves. In this way, we had a target for our advance and we urged ourselves to continuously remold our world outlook and to march forward in big strides on the road of ideological revolutionization and scientific thinking. (Released by NCNA and abridged by our newspaper)

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MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Give Full Play to the Revolutionary Academic Style of Combining Theory with Practice, Make Effort To Truly Master Chairman Mao's Philosophical Training

- Experience of the Party committee of Shenyang Medical College in leading the intellectuals in teaching and medical practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 9, 1970)

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Proletarian philosophy is the philosophy of struggle," the Party committee of Shenyang Medical College, is taking the lead in giving full play to the revolutionary academic style of combining theory with practice, leading the broad masses of intellectuals in the practice of teaching and medicine to combine the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works with revolutionary great criticism, and struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism, with criticism against idealism and metaphysics; and further activating the in-depth development of the mass movement of studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way.

The academic problem is an important one, and if the academic problem is not solved, Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking could not be truly mastered. Owing to the fact that renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist poison of "business first" has not been eliminated, there have appeared in the minds of some of the intellectuals such erroneous impressions as "the theory of spontaneity," "the theory of practicability" and "the theory of unimportance." They were of the opinion that natural science workers only concerned themselves with investigating the materialistic world, and should be materialists; they were of the opinion that the study of philosophy was only a question of the method of solving knowledge; the study of philosophy is a matter for the leadership; and that teachers and doctors, without studying philosophy, could still teach and treat illness. Such erroneous views is a reflection of the bad academic style of theory divorced from practice.

Pinpointing such erroneous concepts, members of the Party committee of the college took the lead in speaking out to the masses about their experience in refusing to study, in refusing to make investigation, in refusing to make research, and the dangers resulting from relying on past experience and resting on past laurels to muddle along, directed the revolutionary masses to carry out revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, to fiercely criticize the revisionist line of separation from proletarian politics, separation from the masses of workers and peasants and separation from productive practice trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his partners.

That enabled everyone to know that the separation of world outlook from methodology, the separation of philosophy from the line, talking only about the method of transforming the objective world without mentioning the target

of transforming the subjective world, avoiding the basic question of why we should do everything for the people and what line we should take is the worse kind of academic style.

Everybody said, "All scientific practices come under the control of a fixed philosophical concept, is interrelated to the implementation of a fixed line, and the implementation of any line is closely connected with world outlook." If natural science workers could not consciously learn and use dialectical materialism, not only would they be unable to resist the corrosion of idealism, metaphysics and bourgeois ideology, but they would consciously and unwittingly serve the wrong political line.

After the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, the awareness and revolutionary enthusiasm of studying of philosophy by the Party committee, members of the Party committee and the broad masses of intellectuals were enlightened. They resolved to study philosophy conscientiously for the revolution and to apply philosophy well for the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party committee of the college has noticed in particular the weakness of the long separation of intellectuals from workers, peasants and soldiers, and their separation from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, and constantly directed them to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, to learn the resolute proletarian stand of the workers, peasants and soldiers and their profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, and to assist them to solve fundamentally the problem of their feeling and stand toward the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts.

Some of the teachers engaged in the writing of new teaching material, when studying "On Contradiction," did not standardize class analysis, contradiction analysis and the analysis of lines, and were of the opinion that philosophy was "difficult to apply." The leading members of the Party committee used their own personal experience to explain that "the mentality of difficulty" was due mainly to the fact that they had not covered themselves with proletarian ideology and sentiment, and organized these teachers to visit the "June 26" Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in the Anshan Shukuang commune for re-education.

A few of the poor and lower-middle peasant women of this propaganda team, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and with the help of the PLA, had conquered the "rheumatoid heart" disease long pronounced by the bourgeoisie as an "incurable disease." These teachers in receiving re-education said with deep feeling, "Our cultural knowledge is no lower than that of the workers, peasants and soldiers, yet we have not been able to smash the spiritual shackle that 'rheumatoid heart' is an incurable disease. We have made a great many mistakes, but the worse is in our feeling and stand." They criticized the idealism and metaphysics in their minds and used the great discovery of the peasants and soldiers in their conquest of rheumatoid heart as an example in writing their new teaching material, which was welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the study of philosophy it is essential to combine the transformation of the objective world with the subjective world together closely. For a time, quite a section of teachers and doctors could only use the concepts of "On Contradiction" to explain the world, but were unable to use the concepts consciously to remold ideology or to inspire the transformation of the subjective world and to direct medical practice.

The Party committee of the college made a timely mobilization of everyone to seriously study over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching of combining theory with practice and resolutely overcome the bad academic style of divorcing practice from theory, took the initiative to struggle against bourgeois ideology in their minds and against the idealistic and materialistic concepts which had long dominated and hindered medical development in the sphere of medicine, learning from and applying in the struggle to provide a great impetus for the revolutionary development in the spheres of medical education and medicine.

Personnel of the "June 26" clinic, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's "All genuine knowledge originated directly from experience," fiercely struggled against the "slavish compradore mentality" and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, smashed the ideological bondage of the classification of post operational tuberculous abscess as a "lingering and incurable" disease by the bourgeoisie and enabled a patient who had been bed-ridden for twenty years with tubercular bone to return to the front line of revolution and production.

Great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking is the theoretical foundation for the Party's lines, directives and policies, and is a great powerful ideological weapon for knowing and transforming the world. The Party committee of this college in studying the two brilliant works "On Practice" and "Where Does Correct Idea Come From" has firmly established the concept of "practice first" and the mass line concept. They realized: In order to consciously and repeatedly attain the "dual flying leap" in knowledge in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, we must heighten the awareness of the struggle between the two roads before we could take the leadership and the initiative in transforming the subjective world as well as the objective world, use the proletarian world outlook to seize the positions on the cultural and educational fronts and to transform them.

Recently, responsible comrades of the Party committee of the college have led more than a third of the departmental members to go and settle down in the basic level and to carry out resolutely "five-togetherness" with the masses. They were welcomed by the revolutionary masses who said, "The new Party committee has a new academic style. What they study they apply. This kind of leadership deserves our confidence."

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INDUSTRY

Combine One Main Industry with Multiple Undertakings

by

Chi Yen (继延)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 10, 1970)

> Multiple-purpose use of materials and equipment in industrial enterprises is encouraged in the following article, which calls for diversification with the same enterprises, turning them into industrial complexes.--SCMP Ed.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses on the industrial front have vigorously followed the practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings and making multi-purpose use of available resources. This has spurred the increase-production and economy campaign to forge ahead in waves.

As early as 1958, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "A large-sized enterprise like Wuhan Steel Works can be gradually run to become a multi-purpose joint enterprise which, aside from the manufacture of various iron and steel products, must launch such industries as machinery, chemistry, building, etc." Under the illumination of Chairman Mao's directive, our industrial enterprise has victoriously forged ahead along the road of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings and making multi-purpose use of available resources.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the industrial departments had vehemently resisted Chairman Mao's directive and practiced arbitrary division of labor in a trade and in a specific industry. A steel-making mill was not allowed to turn out machines, or those handling coal and charcoal were not to get involved with chemistry. Otherwise, they were accused of "not concentrating on a specific trade" and "encroaching upon the rights of others." Such bourgeois reactionary idealist and metaphysical trash pushed by them wrecked the organic relation between industrial departments, curbed the activism of the enterprises and the worker masses, and seriously hampered the development of socialist productivity.

Much can be written to justify multi-purpose utilization. The development of modern industrial skills is creating ever more conditions for multi-purpose utilization of available resources. Between one trade and another, one enterprise and another, it generally happens that "you have what I am; I have what you are." The ever pressing demand is for a

break with the old practice of division in a trade, for development of multiple undertakings and large-scale multiple-purpose utilization of available resources, and for a march on production in its depth and breadth.

The practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings can give full play to the potentials of an enterprise and make one enterprise play the role of several to add strength to our socialist construction. The creation of the masses of P'inghsiang Coal Mine is a case in point. This was an old mine on which the verdict of "a stall to be closed" was once pronounced by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the coal mine industry. It was after such an old mine in the great cultural revolution shattered the bonds of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line that the socialist initiative of the broad masses of workers spurted forth like a volcanic eruption. By relying on their own hands and seeking rejuvenation through self-effort, they manufactured mining machinery, and machines, smelted iron and steel, rolled steel and produced construction materials. This not only raised the coal and charcoal output by 100 percent but enabled a mine occupied solely with coal-mining to develop into a multi-purpose enterprise which combines the main occupation of coal-mining with manufacturing, metallurgy and construction materials as sidelines.

The case of P'inghsiang Coal Mine shows that the practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings can give further play to the potentials of an enterprise and enable one enterprise to play the role of one and a half, two, or even several enterprises. It can be conceived that if the great majority of enterprises follow P'inghsiang Coal Mine's practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings, it means the availability of not just several specialized factories but a large number of multi-purpose enterprises, as far as an industrial department is concerned. Where a whole area is concerned, it means less or no investment required from the State to bring about a very rapid increase of the varieties of products and their output. This in turn raises an area's capacity for self-sufficiency through a linking-up process, and makes for fast, plentiful, good and economical results in establishing its relatively independent and differently circumstanced industrial systems.

The practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings can make full use of the potentials of equipment and enable one set of equipment to play the role of several. By shattering superstitions and emancipating the mind, the worker masses of a steel mill in Shanghai applied an ordinary middle-sized steel-rolling machine in rolling out non-ferrous alloy forged pieces which by "convention" in the past could only be forged with the use of a 10,000-ton hydraulic press. They also used the same machine to roll out non-ferrous metal products which in the past could only be made with a pressing machine. Thus an ordinary steel-rolling machine was enabled to play the role of a 10,000-ton hydraulic press and a pressing machine. This fact provides us with great enlightenment. It is possible to have "a machine play the role of several."

We are in a great new era. To enable our socialist economic construction to catch up more rapidly, one way is to build new enterprises and increase new equipment. Another is to give full play to the capacity

of existing equipment and make "one machine serve several purposes." Great potentialities lie in our existing equipment and we must have all available equipment organized and operated to increase production in every possible way. Meanwhile, we must energetically promote the practice of one machine serving several purposes so that a set of equipment can play the role of several. We must also promote the "ants gnawing at a bone" spirit of tackling big jobs with small tools, heavy jobs with light equipment, and the long with the short. Only thus can our productivity be raised in a big way. And only so can the pace of our construction be further accelerated.

The practice of one main industry combined with multiple undertakings is helpful to the full development of man's activism and creativity and to the practice of "one specialized skill combined with other skills." In the past, the arbitrary division of labor energetically promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i created not only big gulfs between those in the same trade and between enterprises but also 10,000-li Great Walls between workshops and between one job and another within an enterprise. Operation workers as such were not allowed to do maintenance and repair work. A lathe worker could not do a planing job. Even the same variety of work was divided into many classifications.

An outstanding example is provided by Shanghai Machine Works. In the past, the works had such job classifications as lathe workers, fitters, grinding workers, etc. The grinding job was further classified into external grinding, internal grinding, plane grinding, gear grinding, screw grinding, etc. External grinding was further reclassified into grinding work on a large, medium or small scale. It was ruled that workers were to confine themselves to their work classifications. The workers were strangled almost to death under such rigid control. This seriously curbed the activism and creativity of the broad masses of workers.

In the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers vigorously criticized the evil, and the reactionary essence, of the practice of "machinery handled by a specific industry" and too rigid and too elaborate division of labor. They broke out of the confines of division and launched such activities as teaching and learning from each other and giving mutual help. This brought about very rapidly the appearance of "one specific skill combined with several other skills." Such persons skilled in many ways used to help out where a pressure of work is felt and head for where a shortage of workers is felt. This not only solved the contradiction of an imbalance in the capacity of classified workers appearing in the process of production and heightened labor productivity. It also strengthened unity within the ranks of the workers and promoted people's ideological revolutionization.

The practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings helps "making the most of a thing" and creating more social wealth. However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i energetically promoted production in a single field so that many precious resources were given up as waste and thrown away.

In an upsurge in production, the workers of the Northeast Pharmaceutical Main Factory vigorously criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and vigorously promoted multiple-purpose utilization of resources. Over the past year, they achieved in succession multiple-purpose utilization of 40 items and recovered 74 kinds of usable materials from waste water, waste gas and residue. This made for a relatively full utilization of resources. In the first half of this year, this factory overfulfilled the State's plan, the output and output value of its main products showing a big margin increase against the corresponding period of last year. The cost was cut by more than one-fifth.

The practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings is also an important way to push forward technical innovation. The mass technical innovation movement stimulates the development of the practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings and making multi-purpose use of resources. On the other hand, the latter imposes new demands upon the technical innovation movement. Both help to supplement and round out each other and stimulate each other. In the process of handling multiple undertakings, there often appear technically some difficult or key points that must be solved. These new problems posed in the light of production practice stimulate people into exercising their minds and thinking ways out to become a motive force in pushing forward the technical innovation movement.

The practice of combining one main industry with multiple undertakings opens a new area in production practice. The worker masses are enabled to broaden and deepen their awareness of the laws of nature in the course of new production practice. This provides new conditions for the realization of technical innovation. Some new techniques that catch up with and surpass advanced world levels are developed in the process of practicing the combination of one main industry with multiple undertakings.

Hsinghua Electric Plant of Kiangsu was originally a small one devoted to only generating and supplying electricity. With a high-speed expansion of industrial and agricultural production and a considerably increased demand for electricity supply,the capacity of the original transformer had become too small to cope with the situation. This constituted a key factor hampering the development of production. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Break away from foreign conventions and follow our own road of industrial development," the workers of this factory were determined to do away with the old method of oil-cooling and air-cooling hitherto adopted for transformers. After repeated researches and experiments, they grasped the law that oil and water cannot mix, and successfully turned out the first water-cooled transformer of our country that reaches the advanced world level. Thus was written a new chapter in the development history of transformers.

The practice of one main industry and multiple undertakings reflects the objective demand of the development of social productivity and is an important way to call into action all positive factors and develop socialist industrial production with plentiful, fast, good and economical results.

Such an orientation of operation is completely right. With the orientation pinpointed, we must make up our minds to lay hold of it. Be it an organ or an enterprise, a big or small factory, this or that industry, we should all approach this matter from the viewpoint, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." We should all seriously grasp this well by displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm.

Should an enterprise be devoted to one main industry and multiple undertakings, or be occupied with production in a single field? Should a worker be skilled in one and many other fields to become versatile work hands, or be subjected to the arbitrary division of labor? This is an important aspect of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line. Whether we practice the combination of one main industry with multiple undertakings and multi-purpose utilization of resources--this is a problem of whether carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or not.

We must continue to deepen revolutionary mass criticism and criticize the metaphysical concept of "specialization" and the sharp dividing line drawn between one trade and another. We must criticize and repudiate such fallacious views as multiple undertakings being "something irregular and not specialized," "Don't encroach upon the rights of others," etc., and eliminate their remnant poison. The leadership must fully mobilize the masses, pay attention to grasping typical examples and the timely summing-up of practical experience, strengthen political and ideological work and concrete guidance, and channel an enterprise's enthusiasm for combining one main industry with multiple undertakings into the right direction and raise such enthusiasm to a great height. An enterprise, a workshop or a group must proceed from realities and launch what ventures they can launch, and base their guideline on their own strength. We must go all out and aim high, and broaden further the production-increase and economy new path of one main industry combined with multiple undertakings and multi-purpose utilization of resources, doing so along the course of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Electronics Industry Develops Rapidly in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 12, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary technicians in the northeast china industrial city of harbin have scored remarkable achievements in developing the electronics industry. they did this in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and by doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind.

harbin can now produce about one hundred high quality electronics elements and parts. it can make machines for growing crystals, vacuum pumps, vertical binocular microscopes and other special equipment essential for the electronics industry. it also makes double integral digital voltage meters, potential difference meters, new types of electronic computers, broadcasting equipment and various other kinds of advanced electronic equipment. this is a contribution to socialist construction.

there was an acute struggle between the two lines in developing the harbin's electronics industry. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, harbin's workers and revolutionary technicians in 1958 set up a number of factories producing electronics elements. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line blocked progress by the new electronics industry.

the workers and revolutionary technicians during the great proletarian cultural revolution sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and set going a city-wide mass movement for various trades to run the electronics industry. with the help of backbone electronics enterprises, housewives set up a number of electronics factories in the residential districts. now 15 times as many factories and enterprises are producing electronics products as before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the number of varieties and output of products has increased over 11 times.

many plants have developed the electronics industry by relying on their own efforts. the tungfanghung instruments shop, which has only six workers, made a complete set of equipment urgently needed for producing transistors. this equipment was made with locally available apparatus and materials and indigenous methods. it can produce transistors of seven different specifications (in series) that are up to standard.

the harbin workers have displayed the daring spirit of trail-blazers and made efforts to reach advanced standards. workers and technicians of the no. 7 radio plant, the broadcasting equipment factory, the electronics instrument plant and the harbin semi-conductor research institute coordinated their efforts in a socialist spirit to design and make digital indicators, television transmitters, oscilloscopes, microwave diodes and other new products.

POSTAL SERVICE

Rural Postman Serves People Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 12, 1970)

a rural northwest china postman is to be seen with his full mail bag, braving wind and snow as he crosses mountains and rivers in the remote chinling mountains that are from 1,000 to 3,000 metres above sea level. communist party member wang hsin-cheng has delivered newspapers, journals, letters and packages to the poor and lower-middle peasants for more than a decade. he is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought of shensi province. people praise him as good propagandist of mao tsetung thought.

wang hsin-cheng became a rural postman in 1957. his mail route extends over 260 kilometres and is the most difficult and dangerous mountain route in the county. he has to cross three mountains some 2,000 metres high and a round trip takes eight days. year in year out, wang hsin-cheng has shown the revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly. he has never once fallen behind schedule in the dead of winter or the hottest summer days. he has covered more than 172,000 kilometres and delivered over 260,000 newspapers, journals and pieces of mail over the past 13 years without a single mistake in delivery.

as socialist construction in the mountainous area grew, a bus route was opened last year that covers a section of the postal route. someone made this suggestion to wang hsin-cheng: "you have more mail to deliver now than in all these years, so why not ask to be transferred to the express shift. then you could take the bus." wang hsin-cheng turned the question over in his mind. he recalled chairman mao's teaching: "some loads are light, some heavy. some people prefer the light to the heavy; they pick the light and shove the heavy on to others. that is not a good attitude. some comrades are different; they leave ease and comfort to others and take the heavy loads themselves; they are the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts. they are good comrades." and he thought of his misery in the old society: his father had died of illness and starvation after much suffering. his mother had to go begging along this very mountain road with him and his younger brother. how hard it had been to trudge along the snow-covered road in winter. how often their legs and knees had been gashed by rocks. since liberation his family, like other labouring people, has led a happy life under the wise leadership of chairman mao. the more he thought of this, the deeper his love for chairman mao and the greater his determination to serve the people whole-heartedly. he said: "a communist should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and should never stop advancing along the revolutionary road." so he remained on his route, walking across mountains and rivers to deliver the mail.

even though he is busy at work, wang hsin-cheng never forgets to study chairman mao's works. he always carries chairman mao's works and a candle in his bag. by day he delivers the mail. in the evening, by the light of his candle, he conscientiously studies chairman mao's instructions and reviews his day's work in line with chairman mao's teachings so as to encourage himself to overcome difficulties.

heavy rain fell while wang hsin-cheng was on his mail route one day. the mountain road is rugged enough in the dry weather

and the rain turned it into a quagmire. at first he thought of taking shelter under a cliff and waiting for the wind and rain to die down. but he suddenly thought that in such weather the poor and lower-middle peasants would read newspapers collectively or study chairman mao's works. he dropped the idea of taking shelter and wrapped up his mail bag with a plastic sheet and hurried more than 20 kilometres through the rain to deliver the newspapers to the peasants.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." wang hsin-cheng always remembers this teaching and serves the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly. he tried to deliver a letter to a man named meng wan-teh in hsinhsing brigade, but could not find him although he tried several times. then one day someone said that meng might be in machiawan. wang hsin-cheng crossed mountains and travelled over 25 kilometres without finding the person. then he was told that he might be in nantaoyuan. he travelled another 20 kilometres, but still did not find him. a passer-by said that meng wan-teh might be digging farmland in kuangkun mountain. wang hsin-cheng travelled another 10 kilometres and finally found meng wan-teh, and handed him the letter. when the old poor peasant learned that wang hsin-cheng had travelled over 50 kilometres to find him, he said with tears in his eyes that wang hsin-cheng was a good postman nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

as the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought deepens, wang hsin-cheng has carried a growing amount of newspapers and mail. his mail-bag was not big enough, so he bought a big basket. seeing him on the mountain roads with the basket on his back, people said: "your load is getting heavier." he replied: "this shows that the people in the mountains are more eager to study mao tsetung thought. this inspires me."

wang hsin-cheng often joins the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying chairman mao's works and disseminates invincible mao tsetung thought wherever he goes. whenever he passes the hsiehh production team of the shuangmiaotzu people's commune, he stops to carry water and chop firewood for a poor peasant woman of over 50. he helps her study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" sentence by sentence. the old woman, with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, has become even more determined to follow chairman mao's teachings. she volunteered to raise three heads of cattle for the team with devotion to the collective. she has become an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

ATHLETE

Profile of Chinese High Jumper Ni Chih-chin Who Set World Record in Men's High Jump

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 12, 1970)

On november 8, 1970, outstanding chinese nigh jumper ni chih-chin set the world record in the men's nigh jump by clearing 2.29 metres in changsha, hunan province.

the capacity crowd at the changsha labour stadium that afternoon was familiar with ni chih-chin. he had cleared 2.20 metres back in 1963. he made good results in the men's nigh jump by clearing 2.27 metres at the asian games of the new emerging forces (ganefo) held in phnom penh in november 1966. he approached the world nigh jump record time and again in recent months.

twentyeight-year-old ni chih-chin is 1.84 metres tall. wearing a pull-over and in nigh spirits he entered the match area amid thunderous applause at 3 p.m. he started at 1.98 metres. then, he successively cleared 2.03, 2.13, 2.18 and 2.24 metres. the stadium time and again burst into stormy applause.

the bar was raised to 2.29 metres. the whole stadium fell silent. more than 80,000 spectators watched ni chih-chin expectantly. the judges stood on the stand and verified the height of the bar. ni chih-chin looked at it and was stirred. he thought: "this was not just a contest but a report on my ideological revolutionization to chairman mao and the entire people of the country. i must be confident and determined to clear it." the spectators read aloud in unison this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." ni chih-chin reminded himself of the watchword "win honour for chairman mao" and felt inexhaustible strength. he strode resolutely to his place to make his second try and successfully cleared 2.29 metres. a judge raised a red flag and over the loudspeaker came the announcement: "checked and affirmed by the judges, comrade ni chih-chin cleared 2.29 metres and has broken the world men's nigh jump record of 2.28 held by the soviet athlete v. brumel for many years exclamation"

cheers rose and resounded throughout the stadium. the spectators time and again shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" eyes wet with tears of joy, ni chih-chin raised his arms and joined the spectators in shouting slogans. the whole stadium was in a festive mood.

like other chinese sportsmen, ni chih-chin has made great efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and consciously remould his world outlook in the light of the three constantly read articles. he was elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and a model sportsman by the chinese physical culture and sports commission both last year and this.

he and his comrades have often gone to the countryside and factories in recent years to take part in collective productive labour and receive re-education by the workers and peasants. when he and his comrades were in a factory in miyun county on the outskirts of peking, workers asked him eagerly: "young ni, how are you getting along with your training? be sure to set a world record and win honour for

chairman mao exclamation" he was encouraged by the workers' hopes. not long after, he went to the tapailou production team in the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking where the outstanding communist fighter comrade wang kuo-fu lived. since then, the revolutionary spirit of wang kuo-fu whose motto all his life was "never relax in pulling the cart of revolution until communism arrives" has been an inspiration to ni chih-chin. it strengthened his determination to create a new world men's high jump record.

he trained hard and tirelessly for the revolution. winter or summer, he kept up his training with a will. he set strict high demands on himself and made rapid progress and kept achieving better results.

a few days before he set the world record, ni chih-chin visited the great leader chairman mao's birthplace -- shaoshan -- the place where the red sun rises. in front of chairman mao's birthplace, ni chih-chin recalled how he had grown up from an ordinary middle school student to an outstanding chinese athlete and a communist party member, a vanguard fighter of the proletariat, under the care of chairman mao and the party. he was filled with feelings of boundless love for the great leader chairman mao. he was moved on recalling that this year he had twice mounted the tienanmen rostrum and had the happiness of seeing the great leader chairman mao. he thought that from chairman mao's side he had come to his birthplace. "i must report my best achievement to chairman mao so as to win honour for him," he thought.

ni chih-chin at last achieved the world's best high jump. this is attributed to his living study and application of mao tsetung thought and his continuous hard training for the revolution. comrade ni chih-chin said modestly: "in winning honour for chairman mao, 2.29 metres is only a new starting point. in jumping for the revolution, i must do still better."

TIBET

Apples Grown in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 12, 1970)

apples are now grown in large areas on the tibetan plateau, thanks to the hard struggle waged by tibet's first group of orchard workers who have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way.

two state orchards have been set up in the lhasa area. counties around the lhasa city have their orchards too. over 70,000 trees of apple, peach, pear and other fruits have been planted in these orchards in the past few years. over one third of them now bear fruits. the apples are big, juicy and sweet with tender skin, and are warmly welcomed by the tibetan working people.

under the savage rule of serfdom, tibet had never grown apples. after the democratic reform, the people's government introduced to tibet over thirty varieties of apple saplings from shantung, liaoning, hopei, honan and other provinces. cherishing boundless proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, the tibetan orchard workers conscientiously studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way over the past few years and fostered the concept of planting fruit

trees for the revolution. when the niedang apple orchard was set up, there were only one han worker and eleven young tibetan peasants. loyal to chairman mao, they brought with them tents and shovels to reclaim a strectch of wasteland. they cut the wild plants, removed stones, spread fertile soil on the wasteland, and planted over 3,000 apple trees. they built a tree belt and walls to protect the saplings from cold wind. by their careful management, most of the trees now bear fruits. in addition to the 10,000 apple trees already planted, the orchard has raised over 100,000 apple saplings to supply other orchards. tibet is now self-sufficient in apple saplings and no longer get them from other parts of the country.

with the help of the han workers, most of the tibetan workers have mastered techniques in the cultivation and management of apple groves. many are quite skilled in cultivation, grafting, pruning and prevention and control of pests. they are a main force of tibetan apple growers. a tibetan woman worker named pupu, an emancipated serf, never saw an apple tree in the past; now she has become a skilled apple grower. she studies mao tsetung thought assiduously and works hard for the revolution. she is now head of a state orchard and has been elected on several occasions an activist in the study of chairman mao's works.

apple orchards have also been set up in loka, shigatse, chamdo and other areas. many apple trees bore fruit this year for the first time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Pakistan President General Yahya Khan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china, this afternoon met general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and his party.

our great leader chairman mao greeted president yahya khan and other distinguished pakistan guests at the entrance to the hall, and warmly shook hands with them to welcome them.

chairman mao and president yahya khan then walked into the hall to meet members of the pakistan president's party, diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking and the managing director of pakistan international airlines. the distinguished pakistan guests clapped their hands warmly to greet chairman mao; chairman mao waved to them in acknowledgement and posed with them for pictures.

later, chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with president yahya khan and other distinguished pakistan guests. these distinguished guests are: lieutenant-general s.g.m.m. peerzada, principal staff officer to the president; m.m. ahmad, economic adviser to the president; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; syud ahmad, secretary of the ministry of information and national affairs; tabarak husain, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and m.a. jafri, minister, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present at the meeting and taking part in the conversation were: tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

present at the meeting were han nien-lung, li chiang, hsieh huai-teh, yuan hua-ping, ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung, yang kung-su, yuan tu-lin and han hsu, leading members of the departments concerned.

Ambassador Kaiser Gives Grand Reception for Visit to China of President Yahya Khan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

for the visit to china of general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people this afternoon.

president yahya khan and all members of his party were present at the reception.

attending the reception on invitation were tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the national flags of pakistan and china hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. when president yahya khan and vice-chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others entered the hall, they were warmly applauded. the band played the national anthems of china and pakistan.

the reception was permeated with warm friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

also attending the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: chi fang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army: wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, feng yung-shun, tsao li-huai, pan yen, kuang yu-min, wu chao-tung, chen hung, tsui ping, peng hai-kuei, sung yu-lin, li kang, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, li chiang, chen chien, cheng yi-shan, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, su chieh, pan yu-hung, chung ju-chun, tu hsing-yuan, liang chi-chou, wang tung-lin, chou tzu-chien, sun cheng-hsiu, chang ai-lien, wang li, yu sheng-ching, chia ching-chen, shih shao-hua, huang hou-min, wu ten, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, hsien li-fu, chang shih-cheng, tai cheng-yuan and tsai tsung-chi; and

leading members of the islamic association of china: haj yusuf sha meng-oi and tan tung.

all the diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and other pakistan friends in peking attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

President Yahya Khan Attends Peking Concert

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and his party this evening attended a concert that the peking municipal revolutionary committee sponsored to warmly welcome them.

president yahya khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests were accompanied by premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army huang yung-sheng, vice-premier li hsien-nien and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff chiu hui-tso. the central philharmonic society presented the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the revolutionary symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang" at the concert.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and other pakistan friends in peking were present.

also attending the concert were:

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh and ting kuo-yu;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and hu yu-chih;

leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, hsieh huai-teh, su chien, shih shao-hua, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, chang cheng-ten, chang shih-cheng, ting hsi-lin and wang chen; and

leading members of the islamic association of china haj yusuf sha meng-pi and tan tung.

at the end of the concert, president yahya khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others, went on stage amid warm applause and shook hands with the chinese artists and congratulated them on their success. they were photographed together.

CHINA AND POLAND

Newly Appointed Polish Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

franciszek stachowiak, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the polish people's republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by plane today.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Rumanian Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met romanian minister of foreign trade cornel burtica and members of his party -- bureau director fodor napoleon, bureau director manolescu vasile and company deputy general manager mihaila gheorghi. aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, was present.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with romanian minister c. burtica and ambassador a. duma.

present on the occasion were leading comrades of the chinese departments concerned including li chiang, hsieh huai-ten, li tien-cning, kao lu and wei yu-ming.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 11, 1970)

tanzanian president julius k. nyerere received here this afternoon fang yi, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and kuo lu, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of communications.

president nyerere had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were: amir habib jamal, tanzanian minister for finance; job malecela lusinde, minister for communications, transport and labour; isaac elinawinga, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; c.d. msuya, principal secretary of the ministry of finance.

chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

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also attending the concert were:

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh and ting kuo-yu;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and hu yu-chih;

leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, hsieh huai-teh, su chien, shih shao-hua, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, chang cheng-ten, chang shih-cheng, ting hsi-lin and wang chen; and

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chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

Tanzanian Finance Minister Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 11, 1970)

tanzanian finance minister a.h. jamal held a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader, and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader.

present at the dinner were tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour j.m. kusinde, minister of state for foreign affairs isaac elinawinga, minister for economic affairs and development planning mohammed babu, minister of state in the second vice-president's office e.m. sokoine, commander of the tanzania people's defence forces major general s.n.f. sarakikya, secretary general of the national union of tanganyika workers a. tandau, executive officer of the tanzania-zambia railway authority l.e. kawesha and other tanzanian government officials.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here chou po-ping, chinese economic representative wang tsung-min, leader of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway pu ke, and others also attended the dinner.

Speaking at the dinner on behalf of the tanzanian government, jamal expressed warm welcome to the chinese government delegation.

the friendship between the two countries, he said, is developing with each passing day. he expressed the hope that this friendship will continue to develop in the future and that the two peoples will carry on their common struggle to eliminate colonialism.

Speaking at the dinner, fang yi said, "we firmly support the tanzanian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy, and firmly support the african people in their struggle against colonialism and racial-discrimination exclamation our tanzanian friends may rest assured that in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese people will always fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with the tanzanian people, the zambian people and other african peoples."

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

this evening, charge d'affaires chou po-ping held a reception in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation.

tanzanian second vice-president r.m. kawawa attended the reception and had a cordial and friendly conversation with fang yi.

present also at the reception were high-ranking tanzanian officials and officers as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

many tanzanian friends at the reception expressed welcome to the chinese government delegation and pointed out that its visit to tanzania would certainly further enhance the development of friendly relations between china and tanzania.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the chinese and tanzanian people.

Tanzanian Ministers, Leaders of Chinese Government Delegation Inspect Construction Site of Tanzanian-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 11, 1970)

amir habib jamal, tanzanian minister for finance, job malecela lusinde, tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour, fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and kuo lu, deputy head of the delegation and vice-minister of communications, yesterday inspected the construction sites of a section of the tanzania-zambia railway in the morogoro region, tanzania.

at the construction sites of the railway section between ifakara and kisawasawa, they inspected the railway embankment, bridges and culverts of the railway as well as factories which were built for the construction of the railway. due to the joint efforts of the tanzanian and chinese engineering and technical personnel and workers, construction in this section of the project is making rapid progress.

yesterday afternoon, when the tanzanian ministers, the leaders of the chinese government delegation and others arrived at the mangula construction sites in kisawasawa, they were warmly welcomed at a mass rally by the tanzanian workers and the local people as well as the chinese engineering and technical personnel. the tanzanian ministers and head of the chinese government delegation fang yi spoke at the rally.

a rally was held at ifakara yesterday morning by the tanzanian workers and people as well as the chinese engineering and technical personnel to welcome the tanzanian ministers and the leaders of the chinese government delegation.

in their speeches at the rally, jamal, lusinde and fang yi praised the achievements in the construction of the railway and the friendship between the tanzanian and chinese peoples.

this morning, fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation, in the company of tanzanian minister for commerce and industries paul bomani, visited the farm implements factory and the friendship textile mill in ubungo. when they arrived at the farm implements factory, they were warmly greeted by the tanzanian workers who held high placards inscribed with slogans: "long live the friendship between the tanzanian and chinese peoples", "long live chairman mao" and "long live president nyerere".

a welcome meeting was held by the workers and staff of the factory at which bomani and fang yi spoke.

at the meeting, general manager of the factory k.m. kida asked the chinese government delegation to forward their gifts -- a hoe and a plough which were produced by the workers themselves -- to chairman mao.

then, fang yi and kuo lu, in the company of minister bomani, visited the friendship textile mill. they were warmly welcomed by the tanzanian workers and the chinese engineering and technical personnel there.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

a government trade delegation of the soviet union headed by ivan grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today for talks on trade between china and the soviet union for 1970.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and others were at the airport to meet the delegation. vasily sergeevich tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, was present.

WEST GERMANY

West German Monopoly Capital Steps Up Economic Expansion in Asia, Africa, Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1970)

while engaging desperately in arms expansion and war preparations, the west german monopoly capitalist groups are stepping up their economic expansion abroad, especially infiltrating and plundering the countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america.

it was reported that up to 1968, west germany's so-called "development aid" to the countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america amounted to 42,700 million west german marks and that in 1969 alone, the total sum of its "development aid" reached 8,640 million west german marks, an increase of 30 per cent than in the previous year. the west german official circles announced gleefully that with regard to the total sum of "aid" in 1969, west germany was only second to the united states among the western countries. so far as the ratio between the "aid" and the total output value of national economy is concerned, west germany occupied the first place.

in recent years, west german president, chancellor, foreign minister, minister of "economic cooperation" specially responsible for economic expansion abroad and others visited many countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america one after another. they carried with them various kinds of "aid" plans, signed a series of agreements and rendered "loans" one after another, all for the purpose of paving the way for the entrance of west german capital and goods into these countries and regions.

west german foreign minister walter scheel has made two visits to asia this year. after his second visit, he declared undisguisedly that "the federal government pays special attention to asia", and that "we will increase our investments in this area" and "redouble our efforts so far made there". the so-called "development aid" provided by the west german authorities to the countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america varies greatly in form. on the model of the u.s. imperialist "peace corps", west germany began to set up "german development service teams" in 1964 in order to push with neo-colonialism.

up to now it has sent more than 2,600 of "service team" members to 28 countries to serve the west german economic and cultural aggression.

with a view to encouraging monopoly consortiums to carry out expansion abroad actively, the west german government has offered them not only favourable terms in tax but also insurance to make up the losses their foreign enterprises may suffer from expropriation. it furthermore encourages the establishment of various "foundations" to facilitate economic expansion. it has also set up overseas investment companies under its direct control. for example, up to the end of last year, the "west german economic cooperation company ltd." founded in 1962 in koeln, west germany made an investment of 110 million west german marks in 82 projects in 29 countries. this company also indirectly invested in another 82 projects through other investment companies.

motivated and encouraged by their government, private monopoly capitalists in west germany are rushing to invest in asia, africa and latin america in competition with u.s. and british imperialism for raw materials and commodity markets. according to statistics, in the nine years ending 1969, direct private investment of west germany in "developing countries" increased four times, totalling 5,400 million west german marks.

at present, west german banks have 46 agencies in 51 "developing countries" and hold shares in 81 credit establishments and financial companies. the monopoly capitalists of west german chemical, auto, metallurgical, electric appliances and other industries are fighting their ways into many countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america, where they develop mines and set up factories to exploit the local labouring people. take the three biggest chemical companies for example. the bayer company has 60 plants abroad and holds shares in 88 companies in 32 countries; the hoechst dye-stuffs company has branches in more than 40 countries; and the badische aniline and soda company has 27 plants abroad. the volks wagon automobile company, the biggest concern in west germany, has employed 23,000 workers in its plant in brazil alone, monopolizing 70 per cent of brazil's car production. noteworthy is that west german capitalists have established factories in asia, africa and latin america not only manufacturing machines and automobiles but also producing beer, barrels, stockings, lipsticks and other things to dump the local markets. according to the west german press, a west german factory in africa "turns out chamber pots besides gasoline containers and pipes." thus it can be seen that the west german monopoly capital has seized every opportunity to snatch markets in asia, africa and latin america.

the west german monopolist class has grabbed an enormous amount of profits from asia, africa and latin america through capital export. as disclosed by the west german press, the sales of the foreign subsidiary companies of the west german monopoly capital totalled 12,000 million west german marks in 1967 while the sum transferred back to the country as profits was as high as 150 million west german marks, after deductions from profits for new investments and reserves. the west german weekly "der spiegel" acknowledged that "since 1960, the properties abroad of the (west) german concern bosses, usurers and business men have grown by 21 per cent every year. only the japanese have surpassed this growth rate."

the west german ruling clique, however, is not yet satisfied. since the beginning of this year, it has not only

time and again clamoured that it would redouble its efforts to carry out the "development aid" plans, but also given hints of its readiness to make use of its "development aid" to help west germany climb to the world political arena so as to renew the fond dream of the german reich. in announcing the principles of the so-called "development aid" last february, the west german government stressed that it would "suit its own development policy to the scope of the international strategy". peddling the "development aid" in asia last february, west german foreign minister walter scheel declared even more blatantly: "west germany is aware of the world-wide duties it is shouldering in the big family of the world. it does not want to isolate itself or to pay attention to its own problems only." this is an open exposure of the west german capital's ambition to take the beaten track of aggression and expansion and stage a come-back.

however, history never repeats itself. "revolution is the main trend in the world today." the ambitious desire of the west german monopoly capitalists to once again lord it over the people of asia, africa and latin america will never succeed. on the contrary, the vigorously rising revolutionary struggles waged by the people of these continents will certainly smash the shackles which the imperialists and neo-colonialists have put on them.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Cadres in Hsüch'ang Area, Honan, Diligently and Creatively Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1970)

> Leading cadres at all levels in Hsü-ch'ang area of Honan are continuously increasing their consciousness in implementing Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his policies, particularly in relation to the struggle between the two lines.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Chengchow) Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," the leading cadres of various levels in Hsü-ch'ang Area, Honan Province, diligently and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in light of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and with the problems of the struggle between the two lines in mind, thus continuously strengthening their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his various policies.

With a view to further carrying out the great call "the whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works" issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the revolutionary committee and the military sub-district command of Hsüch'ang area have recently held meetings of principal leading cadres at and above the hsien level to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way. They deeply realize that: A leading cadre must first take the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosphic works well so that he can profoundly understand and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and firmly follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carry the great cause of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses." While studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, the leading cadres of Hsüch'ang area review the road they have paced in the light of the study of history of struggle between the two lines in the Party.

Through study and after conscientiously summing up the experience of history, they all understand deeply: Everything correct they did in the past was compatible with materialist dialectics; everything wrong they did was against materialist dialectics. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only by conscientiously studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts will they be able to understand profoundly and carry out consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to resist and criticize all erroneous tendencies against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to master the objective law of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, the leading cadres must in the first place make strenuous efforts to continuously raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

They also have clearly understood: Carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a certain period of time and in a certain problem does not mean that one has fully understood and can always carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works and raising one's simple perceptual understanding to the level of the epistemology of dialectical materialism can one overcome one's blindness, continuously strengthen one's consciousness and assuredly uphold the firm and correct political orientation and grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat under any circumstances.

While studying and applying philosophy, the leading cadres at all levels in Hsüch'ang area have also realized deeply that: Which side one takes in the struggle between the two classes and what line one carries out in the struggle between the two lines are determined by a particular world outlook. In order to have a firm proletarian stand and to consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, one must bear in mind the questions met with in the actual case struggle and the struggle between the two lines, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, fight self and criticize revisionism and make strenuous efforts to remold the world outlook.

A principal responsible comrade of this area once stayed to work in a production brigade in Ch'angke hsien. He discovered that the leading group of this brigade had problems. But he felt that this brigade had gone through the "four cleaning-up" movement and was an "advanced" unit. He feared that making public this discovery would produce adverse results. He dared not handle this matter.

Bearing this problem in mind, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings and realized that whether he would uncover and resolve the contradiction or cover up and shun the contradiction and make compromise and conciliation reflected the struggle between the two lines in his mind. After that, he replaced "fear" with "daring" and used the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to arouse, arm and organize the masses. Very soon, the lid of the struggle between the two lines in the Party branch of this brigade was lifted, the leading group of this brigade was reorganized and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated.

He was deeply impressed by this. Whether or not one dares to grasp the struggle between the two lines in the Party is a question of attitude toward Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is the most deep-going examination of one's world outlook.

In the course of studying and applying philosophy, the leading cadres at various levels in Hsüch'ang area pay particular attention to using Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts to solve the question of attitude toward the masses. They have learned deeply from the experience of both the positive and the negative examples: The core of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to trust the masses and rely on them and to respect their initiative. A problem in this respect means deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The chairman of Yench'eng hsien revolutionary committee told this story at a discussion and application meeting: When arrangements were made for selecting wheat seedlings in summer this year, he did not go to the grass-roots level to seek the opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Instead, he proceeded from the point of "personal fame" and "self-interest" and subjectively suggested that "A-fu" wheat must be planted throughout this hsien. This suggestion was at once rejected by the masses. He did not accept the criticism from the masses. On the contrary, he blamed the masses for their reluctance to accept a new thing. As a result, the masses were more critical about him.

Later, bearing this question in mind, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and made a deep-going investigation. The masses said: "Yench'eng area is known throughout the country as a straw-hat producer. 'A-fu' wheat gives a greater yield, but its stalk is short and thick and unsuitable for making straw hats. If this variety of wheat is grown exclusively, this area will be deprived of its title of a major straw-hat producer." He realized that this opinion was very reasonable and was deeply enlightened. He revised the original plan of wheat growing in accordance with the opinion and demand of the masses. After that, he perseveringly carried out the mass line in his work, guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the mass movement of studying philosophy, the leading cadres at various levels in Hsüch'ang area relentlessly criticized the bourgeois metaphysical viewpoint, approached the question of upholding whether materialist dialectics or metaphysics by raising it to the plane of the struggle

between the two lines, and continuously struggled against subjectivism in their minds. For example, some people often held a one-sided viewpoint toward the grassroots-level unit, saying everything about it was good if they thought it good or everything about it was bad if they thought it bad. In particular, they took a backward unit as an "old backward unit" which would never improve. They were reluctant to work there, fearing that its backwardness would worsen and they would be disgraced.

Bearing this question in mind, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts and applied the materialist dialectics of "one dividing into two" in making a concrete analysis of units of different types. They adopted different methods to solve the problems according to different conditions. As a result, the units that lagged behind became advanced and the advanced became more advanced in the whole area.

At present, inspired by this discussion and application meeting, the leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels in Hsü-ch'ang area are leading the lower levels in a mass movement of studying philosophy, which develops briskly in the cities and the countryside throughout this area. A new upsurge has occurred in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophic Thinking Guides Our Continuation of the Revolution

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1970)

The great leader Chairman Mao said in his teaching, "Let philosophy be emancipated from the confines of a philosopher's lecture room and from textbooks and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." Under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great thinking over the past few years, I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works with my problems in mind, and received a profound education. I came to understand deeply that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking was a treasure and that we could not do without continuing the revolution.

Take class struggle for instance. Like the rest of the country everywhere, our brigade witnessed a victorious development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement along the course charted by Chairman Mao and a flourishing and thriving scene in revolution and production. But in the excellent situation, a small number of cadres and people developed pacifist and lethargic ideas. They showed lack of understanding about the protracted and complex nature of class struggle. Therefore, the "one-strike three-opposition" campaign for a time remained listless and showed no outstanding achievements.

To counter such a situation, I studied over and again Chairman Mao's teaching on "one dividing into two." I realized that we must not only look at the side of a very favorable situation but also consider the new trends and new features in class struggle under such an excellent situation.

As class enemies still existed at home and abroad, if we just noticed the excellent situation and not the class struggle, or just noticed herds of oxen and sheep scattered all over the area and not the ravenous wolves, tigers and leopards, then we might become blind with our eyes and deaf with our ears and became disarmed ideologically.

Therefore, I organized the cadres and the masses to study seriously Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts and study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and his writings on classes and class struggle. They were enabled to recall the bitterness of the past and compare it with the sweetness of the present, to vigorously criticize and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of "dying out of class struggle," to review their own fighting will and revolutionary vigilance, and to set forth the facts of local class struggle. Thus very quickly everyone saw things clearly with bright shining eyes and heightened the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

* An alternate member of the CCP 9th Central Committee.--SCMP Ed.

Those serfs who had made a break with their sad past said, "We can never regard the enemy lightly by falling into a lethargic state of mind and can never forget class struggle. So long as there are ravenous wolves in the depths of mountains, we will go on horseback to draw the bow and grasp firmly the butt of a gun to make revolution."

With a heightened awareness, our brigade whipped up an upsurge in the "one-strike three-opposition" movement. Very quickly there were uncovered a small number of class enemies devoted to the wrecking of the foundation of the socialist wall, corruption and embezzlement, speculation and market cornering and the sabotage of the effort to grasp revolution and promote production.

On one occasion the Red Guard production team reported that a "crazy" former reactionary woman from the home of a chieftain who had not worked for 12 years made a practice of slandering socialism. The team was prepared to make her a target of criticism and struggle. What should be our approach to this person? Chairman Mao teaches us, "To look at a thing, we must get into its essence and regard its manifestation as simply our guide." This gave us an enlightenment. I thought, those comrades may be right in their thinking. We just can't look at her "crazy" side but also think of the "sane" side that she may be covering up. Therefore, we made a class analysis of her and looked into the roots of her "craziness."

It turned out that this niece of a big reactionary tribal chieftain had two brothers, both native bandits. After the reactionary big tribal chieftain was knocked down, she started acting "crazy." After a careful analysis, I asked myself: "Is this not exactly a new form of manifestation of class struggle--making reactionary speeches and acts under the cover of craziness? Is not acting crazy exactly a special tactics used by the class enemy in its open counter-attack?"

After penetrating investigation and study, the problem became more and more clarified. I went to the Red Guard production team and joined the masses in making this "crazy woman" a target of criticism and struggle. At last, we pulled down her mask. Confronted with the great power of the revolutionary mass movement, she found herself compelled to admit her crime of acting crazy in the past 12 years to conduct counter-revolutionary activities. This gave the cadres and the masses a profound education in class struggle.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thoughts have guided us in continuing the revolution. It has guided us in waging class struggle and also in waging production struggle and conducting scientific experiment.

We serfs who have stood up slaves like oxen or horses before the liberation and knew not so much as half of a single character. After liberation, with renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents pushing such trash as "the border being a special area" and "the backwardness of the national minorities," we did not see so much as the way the vegetable was grown, to say nothing of scientific field management. Only after studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment are three major revolutionary movements in building

a powerful socialist state," did we begin to introduce gradually the advanced techniques from other areas and improve the tilling method and adopt fine seed strains. For the first time in snow-clad mountains and gullies, we grew wheat by the method of strip sowing. Also for the first time, we introduced the sowing and inter-cropping of rice paddies in such areas as provided with pits and ponds. For the first time, we grew pumpkins and Chinese white cabbage. For the first time we introduced human waste and chemical fertilizer. Every step ahead on the way we went through a struggle. All this was the result of the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thoughts.

However, with certain achievements scored in production by our brigade, some comrades became conceited. They held that "with slopes turned into terraced fields, with water led up to the mountains, with roads dug into rocks, and with rivers harnessed to generate electricity, we would do really well with what we have."

With such a problem in mind, I studied the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the appraisal of our work, it is one-sided to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative." This made me realize that some comrades developed the idea of self-complacency because they saw only achievements and not shortcomings and thus regarded a starting point as the end and achievements as baggage, and stood still. We must oppose the practice of seeking "insurance against the hazard" in a passive spirit and promote the practice of "braving the hazard" for revolution in a positive spirit. We must keep making revolution to forge ahead.

I joined the cadres and commune members in studying Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and his teaching "China should make a greater contribution to humanity." All of us became suddenly enlightened deep at heart. People all said that the advanced were not immune from the effect of the least change and could in turn change into the reverse, if they stayed content with the status quo and stood still. We must achieve the aim of forging ahead non-stop in the midst of victory and looking for shortcomings in times of success.

The per-mow food output of our brigade was relatively low. Much remained to be tapped in the potentialities of production. All of us set about looking for shortcomings in the light of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thoughts. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thoughts, we further sounded the call for a new world-shaking battle.

One of the tasks confronting us was to solve the water source problem for three remote border mountainous villages. The three villages originally had to designate certain laborers to fetch water with shoulder poles from a distance of over 10 li everyday. This not only hampered agricultural production but made it difficult for both men and animals to get drinking water.

I led several comrades running all over the snow-clad mountains to look for water sources. Only after much effort did we work out a route in conducting water. But then two big obstacles confronted us: (1) The treacherous

terrain rendered the setting up of aqueducts difficult; (2) The aqueducts were liable to become iced over in autumn and winter, and, even with them successfully set up, water could not be conducted for over half a year. For those of us inured to overhanging rocks and precipitous cliffs, we did not think the treacherous terrain presented much of a problem. What taxed our thoughts was how to keep the aqueducts from freezing over.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes."

Such a great teaching from Chairman Mao became our golden key to the unraveling of difficulties. We turned over the matter in our minds again and again. We studied not only the external causes of the formation of ice but also its internal basis, studied not only the possibilities of the transformation of external factors but also the internal factors capable of curbing the effect of external conditions, and surveyed the current, volume and flow of water. At last we succeeded in conducting water to the area for which it was intended. This not only solved the drinking water problem for men and animals in the three remote border mountainous villages but also enabled the irrigated area to be expanded by 150 mow.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out, "All our achievements and victories are scored under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, and are a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought." The process of continuous victories scored by our brigade over the past few years in the three major revolutionary movements for class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment is one of turning spirit into matter by arming the minds of us liberated serfs with Mao Tse-tung's great thoughts, one of promoting materialism and dialectics in a big way and shattering idealism and metaphysics in a big way, and also one of our continuously transforming the subjective world and transforming the objective world at the same time in line with Chairman Mao's great teachings.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, I grew from an ordinary liberated serf to become a Party cadre and am eager to do something for the Party and for the people. But in return the Party and the people have brought me great honors. I often hear praises from some people around me. I come to realize that how to set right one's position is a problem bearing on whether I can continue the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship or not. I studied over and again Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and approached myself from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two." I saw the many close brushes I once had with death in hand-to-hand fighting with armed or unarmed enemies and also saw many crucial tests lying ahead of me along the road of progress. I saw the history of my growing under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought and also saw the new demands imposed upon me by the revolutionary cause.

I came to realize that I myself had not anything special to be proud of and must be modest and prudent and seek continuous progress. After understanding this point, I constantly imposed upon myself the five rigorous requirements set for Communist Party members, and persisted in achieveing

the aim of "two looks." First, I looked back over my own history by constantly recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness and bearing always in my mind my family background. Second, I looked ahead, keeping myself occupied with communism and with the lofty objective of the emancipation of the whole mankind and earnestly seeking the transformation of the world outlook and properly handling ideological revolutionization.

To the great call for serious study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works issued to the whole Party by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, I will resolutely respond. I am determined to study and apply throughout the rest of my life Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. Simultaneously with the transformation of the objective world, I will transform the subjective world and take big strides forward along the broad road of continuous revolution! (NCNA)

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Study Materialist Dialectics, Consciously Remold World Outlook

by

Liu Chih-ch'en (刘之忱), leader of central group under revolutionary committee of Linch'ing hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1970)

The former Party secretary of Linch'ing hsien, Shantung, tells in the following article how he remolded his world outlook to make it conform to that of the proletariat by studying and applying Mao thought in a living way.--SCMP Ed.

Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is for us the key to knowing and remolding the world. Practice in the past few years makes us understand deeply: Only when we have studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking well shall we be able to correctly treat ourselves, to correctly treat the masses, to consciously advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and to shoulder the heavy task of leading the broad masses of the revolutionary people to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Be A Motive Force of Revolution As Well As a Target of Revolution

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was secretary of the former hsien committee. At that time, I had also studied some of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. But, because I had neither high consciousness in continuing revolution nor pure proletarian Party character, I did not pay attention to remolding my subjective world outlook but aimed at learning something which I could "teach" other people. For this reason, I still adopted a metaphysical method of thinking although I had studied dialectics. In work I did not rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought but on my old "experience." I was busily engaged in work the whole day, seeing things alone and not men. As a result, I did something against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses criticized my mistakes.

After the Party's "9th Congress," I conscientiously summed up my experience of mistakes and again studied "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and other brilliant philosophic writings by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." Chairman Mao's teaching made me understand: One whose proletarian Party character

is impure cannot really grasp materialist dialectics. To have a real grasp of materialist dialectics, one must make strenuous efforts to remold world outlook and strengthen proletarian Party character.

But, knowing the importance of remolding world outlook does not mean having remolded world outlook. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." To really remold one's world outlook, one must constantly analyze oneself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two, know oneself, consciously uncover and analyze contradictions, use the proletarian ideology to defeat the bourgeois ideology, and use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to overcome idealism and metaphysics in one's mind.

After the Party's "9th Congress," I analyzed myself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two. I was alarmed by what I found in a comparison and investigation. On the one hand, I felt the situation pressing on me. The level of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the workers, peasants and soldiers arose continuously. If I did not study and apply Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and in a living way, I, as a leading cadre, would not only fall behind, but also become an obstacle in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On the other hand, I also saw my questions of placing insufficient trust on the masses and adopting a one-sided method of work. These questions had direct influence on the orientation the leading group of this hsien revolutionary committee would adhere to, the road it would take and the line it would carry out, and on the nature of political power. I studied Chairman Mao's works with these questions in mind and made strenuous efforts to remold myself in the three great revolutionary struggles.

I formerly used to act as a motive force. Now that I held power again, I must vigorously remold my world outlook. But, I was not so conscious ideologically in doing so. With the struggle-criticism-transformation movement developed in depth, our hsien started Party rectification and Party building this year. To conduct Party rectification well, the Party central group of our hsien revolutionary committee decided to hold a study class of leading backbone elements for one term. When the members of this study class were assembled, we examined their thinking. It was discovered that some comrades did not think in the same way as I did:

I was thinking of using this study class to solve the ideological problems of some basic-level leading backbone elements. But some of the basic-level leading backbone elements said: "We come here to study so that we can go back and lead other people to conduct Party rectification."

This living idea of the basic-level leading comrades reflected my question and touched my weak point. I thought to myself: I think only of teaching them. They also think only of teaching those below them. We all have put ourselves outside the circle instead of putting ourselves into it. We are still obsessed by the idea of acting only as the motive force of revolution and not as a target of revolution.

I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A leader must go before the movement and must not lag behind it." I got together with the comrades of the Party central group of the hsien revolutionary committee to analyze this contradiction and realized that: In order to conduct well the movement of Party rectification and Party building in the whole hsien, it was first necessary to rectify the thinking of the leaders at all levels and, first of all, the thinking of the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee. Since I was the No. 1 man of the Party central group of the hsien revolutionary committee, the most important thing was to rectify my thinking. Only by first making effort to solve my problem of joining the Party ideologically should I be able to take the leadership over the movement of Party rectification and Party building. Accordingly, I started rectification of myself.

What should I do in solving my problem of joining the Party ideologically? At the beginning, I thought that I had been criticized and helped by the masses and examined myself many times during the great proletarian cultural revolution and I now had just joined the revolutionary committee, so that the masses would not be very critical about me. I had chats with the basic-level leading cadres and found that they also thought in the same way. Was there anything to be "rectified" after all? I went through ideological struggle repeatedly. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking." Was my thinking really free from the contradictions between the public and the self and between dialectics and metaphysics? No, there were contradictions.

Take for example my idea that there was nothing to be "rectified." It reflected my blindness. Before I was admitted into the revolutionary committee, I received criticism and help from the masses and felt that I should do so and I could fight self and criticize revisionism and examine my mistakes. But now that I was admitted into the revolutionary committee and posted as a leading member, I felt that there was nothing to be "rectified." This showed that I cherished complacency and I did not have high consciousness in remolding my world outlook. This made me understand more clearly the arduousness of ideological remolding.

Accordingly, I used the "three constantly read articles" and the five "musts" for communists laid down in the new Party Constitution as a ruler and examined my thinking in depth. I discovered that I failed to follow Chairman Mao closely, to trust the masses sufficiently and to treat myself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two. I saw more clearly my shortcomings in remolding world outlook.

With these questions in mind, I fought self and criticized revisionism at the meetings of leading groups of the administrative district and the communes and at the hsien meeting of backbone elements leading the Party rectification. I actively sought the opinion of all comrades. I put myself into the fight and the basic-level leading comrades all joined in the fight against self and criticism against revisionism, thereby clearing away the obstacles to sustained revolution. As a result, the study class made achievements, giving an impetus to the smooth development of the Party rectification movement in the whole hsien.

After this study, I learned more clearly: To act as a motive force of the revolution, I must first be a target of the revolution and continuously raise my consciousness in continuing revolution, so that I may gain leadership in the three great revolutionary struggles. Now I often have this in mind: The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled me to make great improvement, to touch my innermost being, to know myself again and to strengthen my belief in closely following Chairman Mao to continue making revolution.

But on the other hand, I also must see this clearly: I must not overestimate my improvement and, what is more important, I must not think that ideological remolding can be achieved at one stroke. In the course of remolding world outlook, correcting past mistakes does not mean that one will not make mistakes in another problem, because the situation is developing and the revolution progressing and things always go on developing and changing. I am one of the responsible persons of the hsien revolutionary committee. The level of revolutionization of my thinking has direct influence on the level of revolutionization of the leading group of the hsien revolutionary committee. Only when I have revolutionized my thinking well shall I be able to bring up a revolutionized leading group and to fulfill better the tasks the Party and Chairman Mao have assigned to us.

I am determined to follow the leadership, to rely on the lower level and to press myself on the road of sustained revolution in the future, to constantly analyze myself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two, to uncover and fight selfishness, to go on my own initiative to seek help from the masses, to put my footing always at a new starting point and to remold my world outlook continuously.

At the turn of spring this year, our hsien revolutionary committee was confronted with a great deal of work. We had to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation tasks in depth and to organize a new upsurge of industrial and agricultural production. There were one thousand and one things to be done. How should we do them? Some people said: "Spring is the high time of the year. Agricultural production should be put in the first place." Some others said: "The struggle-criticism-transformation movement in our hsien has lagged behind. We must quickly devote principal energies to it."

What should we do after all? We studied Chairman Mao's teaching. Chairman Mao said: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us: "The revolutionary committee has one thousand and one things to do. It must grasp the fundamentals." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, we devoted our principal energies to grasping the principal contradiction, giving prominence to proletarian politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people. In a word, we grasped the fundamentals.

We talked about grasping the fundamentals, but this did not mean that we could grasp the fundamentals in concrete practice. This happened once: To step up a new upsurge of production in spring, the hsien revolutionary committee called a meeting of cadres at five levels and prepared a report. I read the draft of this report and found that it dwelt on work and production and upheld the method of "grasping things, not men; grasping work, not study; grasping production, not politics," as I had done before the great cultural revolution.

This incident touched me deeply. I found that my former influence of exclusively grasping production and neglecting the fundamentals still existed and that some people were still walking the wrong road which I had walked in the past. This was not a question of any particular person. It reflected the struggle between the two ideologies, the two world outlooks and the two lines in the new political power. The hsien meeting of cadres at five levels was the first of its kind ever held this year. Clearly defining a particular thinking at the meeting would play a major role in the work of the whole year in this hsien. If I should deliver the report according to this draft, not only I would make a mistake, but what was more important, the cadres and the masses would be led to a sidetrack.

With this thinking in mind, I exchanged opinions with other comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee and told them the lesson I had learned. They agreed, saying that they must not walk the old road and the situation of "burying oneself in production, covering one's thinking, pressing for harvesting and sowing, and making little change year after year" should no longer exist.

What should we do then? Chairman Mao said: "A revolutionary political party and the revolutionary people always have to repeatedly receive education by both the positive and the negative examples. Only through comparison and contrast can they be tempered and mature and will they be sure of victory."

Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao, I turned this bitter experience of mine into a precious wealth of all comrades in continuing revolution. At the meeting, I did not mention the concrete arrangements for production, but only talked about the lessons I had learned in leading production. I asked all comrades to draw useful things from my past mistakes. What I said sounded an alarm to all and prevented them from going astray.

This problem had been solved in a meeting, but not all comrades could completely solve it in practice. As soon as productive tasks became pressing, some comrades wrongly held that "revolution and production were equally important and consciousness and matter should be handled in turn." In view of this state of affairs, I often got together with the comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee and the basic-level leading comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work" and to study the internal relationship between revolution and production, thereby making them understand that: It is always necessary to put revolution in command of production and in no way should they be given prominence in turn and be put "parallel to each other." The idea of

giving prominence to revolution and production in turn is eclecticism and metaphysics and runs counter to materialist dialectics.

With our thinking raised to a higher level, we chiefly grasped three things this year: First, mass study, that is, we extensively and penetratingly carried out the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learned from the People's Liberation Army and from Tachai, vigorously used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man and to revolutionize man's thinking.

Second, mass criticism, that is, in the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, in purifying the class ranks, in conducting Party rectification and doing various other tasks, we relentlessly criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism and eliminated the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionst line.

Third, we firmly regarded the factor of man as of primary importance, developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, act as masters of Nature, and make greater contributions toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Practice shows that if we concentrate forces in this way to tightly grasp revolution and, meanwhile, pay attention to solving some practical problems in production, production will not be hindered but on the contrary will be greatly promoted. This year, a big increase in grain and cotton yields is in sight in the whole hsien. A number of advanced units have also emerged. These brilliant flowers of ideological and political work will invariably bear bounteous and rich fruit in the economic sphere.

After this stage of studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and applying it in remolding world outlook and guiding the practice of revolution, I meet with initial success and understand more clearly that: Without grasping materialist dialectics, I do not know how to judge the first half of my life and what to do in the latter half and shall be unable to lead the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses to march forward triumphantly on the road of sustained revolution. To study Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's philosophic works and to closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution for the rest of my life is all I wish to do. (NCNA)

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Operation of Open-Door Schools Is A Profound Revolution

by

Kung Chün-ko (工軍革)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1970)

> An unidentified college of petroleum industry has helped factories and mines affiliated with Tach'ing Oilfield to set up and operate two short-term classes for workers to give them technical training. By so doing, the college also revolutionizes its own operations.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with the demands of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, a small detachment for educational revolution from our college since August last year has, with the help of the Tach'ing Oilfield, conducted two short-term university courses for workers in factories and mines affiliated with the oilfield. Since then a hundred and twenty students have graduated. The year and more of practice in educational revolution has enabled us to realize: The operation of open-door schools is a profound revolution. Whether or not the school is an open-door school, whether or not teaching is combined with production, whether or not science is integrated with research, and whether or not Chairman Mao's line on proletarian education is implemented constitutes a major problem. This problem from beginning to end is filled with violent struggles between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks.

Open-Door Schools Completely Alter the "Three-Separation" Condition of Old Universities

The operation of open-door schools is the only way to change the condition of "three-separation" of former universities, and the creation of a new type of socialist university is the only way for realizing the "three-in-one" combination. Upon its inception, the short-term university course for workers won enthusiastic support from the broad masses of workers. They said, "To operate a university for workers in the oilfield, to temper red hearts in the three great revolutionary struggles, we extend a welcome from the bottom of our hearts," and the revolutionary committee for the Tach'ing Oilfield also paid great attention to the founding of the short-term university course for workers.

In order to operate the short-term university course for workers well, we have decided to carry on an open-door school, on the one hand to accept workers with practical experience into the school, on the other hand to carry out visits between the school and factories for exchange of experience,

and to run the university on the oilfield. Only by doing so can the condition of "three-separation" of complete isolation from the world and the eyes-closing, ears-plugging ways of former petroleum colleges be changed.

During the first term, some of the teachers lacked confidence in conducting the short-term university course for workers well; some of the students also felt that "the school does not quite resemble an university." We demonstrated the glorious tradition of Tach'ing, persisted in placing proletarian politics to the fore, and the first political activity organized for the students was a class education in remembering bitterness and counting blessings, the first lesson was on the brilliant "three constantly read articles," "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and the first battle was the launching of a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation.

By means of such a university entrance indoctrination course, the question of "for whom" the students studied and how they should study was initially solved. Many people realized that since the short-term university course for workers persisted in carrying out the orientation of revolutionary education and following the road indicated by Chairman Mao, it should give prominence to the revolutionary spirit of Tach'ing "Advance if there is condition for advancing. If there is no condition, create conditions for advance," to work at creating conditions and always strive for perfection. It is in this way the short-term university course for workers in struggle was born, grew up in battle and was heightened in practice.

To run a university on the oilfield does not mean that the "three-in-one" combination has been achieved. The "three-in-one" combination of managing schools cannot be relied on to be completed under its own power but must go through a series of struggles before it can be realized. On this question we have had experiences in the favorable as well as adverse sides.

Some students of the short-term courses, because they have not entirely broken loose from the bonds of "theory first" and "three-separation," were of the impression that since the worker students had come from the frontline of production, they must possess rich practical experience and all they lacked was theoretical knowledge, and so for a time closed their doors to tutor them in fundamental theory. As a result, things turned out differently, and "the teachers found the going difficult, and the students found it hard to follow" with both the teachers and students feeling the pressure.

Facts have profoundly taught us: In order to change the possibility of "three-in-one" combination into reality, we must carry out a relentless struggle against the force of habit formed under the long-standing "three-separation," and be ready at all times to notice and prevent the resurgence of "three-separation" in various shapes and forms before we can truly succeed in "three-in-one" combination and follow resolutely the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao.

Later, the short-term course made use of exemplary subjects to give impetus to teaching, smashed tellingly the set of so-called "first fundamentals, then technique" of the former system, and using the "two resolutions"

as guidance adopted the method of work-together-with-study-together-with-summing-up-together-with-heightening to organize the students to begin with making investigation and research to know the oilfield, and by exposing contradictions, analyzing contradictions and making use of contradictions to grasp the principal contradiction and solve it. This greatly improved the ability of the students to analyze and solve problems, and was a definite contribution to increasing productivity. Since the passive aspect of teaching was reversed, the students unanimously reported that "this kind of study is exciting."

Open-Door Schools Help Teachers To Be Educated Again Politically and Study Again Vocationally

The operation of open-door schools enables the teacher to receive re-education politically while affording them the opportunity to study again vocationally and to take the important path of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of the teaching staff." After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the political-ideological consciousness of the majority of teachers has been greatly enhanced. They are willing to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and become integrated with them. However, owing to the long period of "three-separation," the moment they encountered problems of a personal nature, they revealed weakness in their world outlook.

One young instructor was filled with revolutionary ardor for shouldering the responsibilities of teaching. Owing to separation from reality, he ran into trouble with the first lesson he gave. Subsequently he proposed dividing up the class for teaching, and suggested the giving of instructions according to the abilities of the students.

The workers and technicians put forward a sharp criticism on his proposal. They said, "The former school used to give instructions based on the abilities of the students, and as a result the workers, peasants, and soldiers were all left outside the school, thus depriving the workers, peasants and soldiers of their right to receive culture. We are here to see that Chairman Mao's 'May 7' directive is thoroughly implemented and will not permit a single class brother to be forced off the ranks. When you split up the class, are you not splitting up Chairman Mao's orientation for revolutionary education? That is taking a devious path!"

The high degree of consciousness of the struggle between the two lines of the workers of Tach'ing enabled this teacher to be deeply enlightened. Quite a number of teachers also deeply realized: In the operation of open-door schools there is a demand for carrying out revolutionary education conscientiously, just as there is a demand for intellectuals to remold their world outlook and solve the problem of "for whom" and "how." In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the receiving of re-education produces effective, deep, fast and good results.

In carrying out the three-in-one combination of teaching-production-scientific research, the teachers are in direct contact with the new scientific techniques and results of scientific research of the oilfield. On the one hand, this greatly excited them and opened their eyes, on the other hand it also stimulated their need to study again vocationally. Before coming down from their tower and stepping outside the college, some of the teachers were of the impression that they could live off their old capital and get along. The moment they were in contact with reality, and saw the advanced techniques being used in production, they changed their opinion of the technical knowledge in their hands.

One of the teachers said, "Many of the things I know can no longer be used, and things that I can use is out of my grasp. Technically I would do well to study again."

The operation of open-door schools provides a very good condition for the teacher to study again vocationally. There was one young teacher of mathematics who, through the process of a short-term course, began to understand the underground geological features of the Tach'ing Oilfield, and mastered the basic principles, the technical processes and work methods as well as some new techniques and technology of oil drilling, and not only has he been able to give actual lectures combining mathematics with production, but still managed to organize some specialized teaching activities much welcomed by the students.

One associate professor in the past was given the title of "furnace specialist." Actually he did not even know how to fire a furnace. When the students asked him "How large should a vent be, and how should the wind volume be regulated for summer and for winter?" he was unable to give an answer, and the problem had to be explained for him by the technician in charge of firing the furnace. Later, he paid attention to actual study, humbly sought advice from the workers and technicians with practical experience and wrote a lecture on "heat transference thermostatic heater furnace" which received favorable comments from the workers.

Open-Door Schools Are Good for "Three-in-One" Combination of Teaching-Scientific Research-Production

The operation of open-door schools can bring about the three-in-one combination of teaching-production-scientific research and make use of the new techniques and the new results of scientific research in oil production to improve and to modernize the contents of teaching. Operating the school in the oilfield, studying in the oilfield practicing in the oilfield not only provide a favorable condition for the training of newcomers with the spirit of Tach'ing, but also create a favorable condition for studying and making use of the advanced production techniques and results of scientific research from the Tach'ing Oilfield.

In teaching we are carrying out the "three-in-one" combination of workers-technicians-teachers. Lessons given in the classrooms are mostly on new discoveries and new achievements of the Tach'ing Oilfield, so that

the workers when studying will experience a feeling of intimacy with what they can see, can feel and can use, and the activism of the students may be fully stimulated. We also constantly accumulate and edit some lecture notes to lay a foundation for future editing and writing of new teaching materials for the proletariat. These teaching materials have discarded the old and obsolete things and backward techniques in developing oilfield and smashed convincingly the slavish compradore mentality, and "crawling at a snail's pace" contained in old textbooks and reflected many advanced techniques to insure the revolutionary, practical and advanced nature of the content of teaching.

Owing to the operation of open-door schools and the carrying out of the three-in-one combination, it is possible to help factories and mines to solve problems involving production and to carry out some scientific research work. Students trained by the short-term courses in principle have demonstrated positively the role of backbone cadres in the oilfield.

At present a new hightide in revolutionary education is gradually building up in Tach'ing Oilfield: The outstanding features of this hightide are: The importance attached by the leadership and the attention paid by schools and production units together. Many production units not only voluntarily request the school to help them in continuing to operate short-term courses well, but are making great effort to conduct part-time classes and universal technical education, and have also made valuable contributions to help the schools in running factories, taking part in scientific research, and sending teachers to factories for manual labor.

The practice of a year and more has proven that open-door schools and the exchange of visits between factories and schools for experience, have opened up a great wide world for educational revolution, and with such a strong vital force, we must persevere for a long time to come in the struggle for the creation of a new socialist College of Petroleum Industry.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 13, 1970)

kirin province in northeast china has made remarkable achievements in expanding local light industry. it has been guided by the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the province now produces 47.9 per cent of the light industrial goods needed by its inhabitants in contrast with 30 per cent last year. the output of some products is more than sufficient to meet local needs.

the changchun no. 1 department store -- one of the biggest in changchun, capital of the province, now exclusively sells light industry products made in the province. over 3,600 kinds of goods are on sale, showing kirin province's achievements. included are bicycles, sewing machines, transistor radios, wall clocks, various kinds of cotton cloth, synthetic fabrics, knitwear, dry batteries, thermos flasks, soap, tooth paste and detergent.

these remarkable achievements are due to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the province formerly had a weak base in light industry and most consumer goods used to come from shanghai and tientsin.

local industry made great progress during the great leap forward of 1958, under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao.

but, during the temporary difficulties in the national economy from 1960 to 1962, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kirin province viciously slandered the great leap forward as "started in a rush" and clamoured "we have to pull back a lot in industry". they closed down factories, ordered production halted and slashed back many local industries which had been set up in the great leap forward and thus damaged industrial production and brought difficulties in the life of the people in town and countryside.

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line he and his agents pushed was criticized. all this inspired the socialist enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses. the revolutionary committees at all levels led the masses in conscientiously studying chairman mao's teaching: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they mobilized the masses to run local light industry on a wide scale. the province, administrative regions, cities and counties are running local light industry and urban and rural dwellers are running neighbourhood and people's commune factories. figures for changchun, kirin, liaoyuan, paicheng, szuping, yenchi and tunghua cities show that over 1,000 small neighbourhood light industry factories have been set up since the beginning of this year. light industrial products have been increased by more than 390 varieties.

the people have carried out the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, been diligent and frugal and used methods of their own devising. the kirin lubricant mill which started with three cauldrons and developed into a thriving socialist enterprise through self-reliance and hard work has become an example for the people of kirin city who raised funds and made equipment to set up over 300 neighbourhood factories producing textiles, consumer goods, metal ware, electronic products and stationery. the housewives of tinsin street of hungchi district in liaoyuan city made unbaked bricks and carried stones to build 11 small factories that produce knitwear, furniture and cardboard boxes.

the province guides light industry in making full use of local resources and comprehensive use of the material to hand. this has provided abundant sources. the textile industry used to get cotton from other areas since the province did not produce enough. the relevant provincial department developed the synthetic fibre industry so that the clothing needs of the people could be met. the province has 25 enterprises producing synthetic fibre now. helped by other plants, the no. 3 chemical plant in changchun completed a workshop with an annual output of 300 tons of polyester material and a spinning workshop in a matter of 50 days. this has filled in a blank in the province's synthetic fibre industry.

the tunghua paper mill in the past was influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade liu shao-chi and had the erroneous idea "it is better to buy pulp than to make it ourselves". the mill bought pulp elsewhere, although several nearby forestry bureaux produced sufficient material for its use. the revolutionary workers, cadres and families of workers this year made up their mind to change this by pooling their efforts. they completed a workshop with an annual output of 4,000 tons of pulp by transforming some equipment, without building new factory space. the mill now gets enough waste material from four nearby forestry bureaux to make pulp.

many small mills and shops use waste material from big plants and make multiple use of it. over 30 small light industry and chemical plants in the changyi district in kirin city use waste gas, liquids, slag and other waste from big plants to produce cotton blankets, soap, toilet paper, fibreboard, plastic goods, aluminium products and many other daily necessities.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chinese Doctors Go to Countryside to Serve Commune Members

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 14, 1970)

twentyeight medical workers have settled down in the rural areas of lienhua county, an old revolutionary base area in kiangsi province, east china. they have been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and are serving the masses whole-heartedly.

firmly responding to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", these medical workers went to lienhua county in october 1968. some of them are former lecturers at the kiangsi medical college and some are doctors from the kiangsi hospital. they were warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. they have developed profound class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants by living among them.

hsu chih-tu, former head of the department of internal medicine at the kiangsi hospital, spent years studying cardio-angiology. he used to shut himself up to study data in order to write books and acquire academic honour. after he went to the countryside he found that relatively few people had cardiac trouble. then he came to understand that his research was divorced from the masses and that only by turning it on to the correct path could he serve the masses better.

a poor peasant suffering from multiple ulceration went to him for treatment. hsu chih-tu routinely would recommend an operation. but when he thought of how this would affect the patient's taking part in production and add to his pain, he boldly broke with old conventions and prescribed a combination of seven germ-killing medicinal herbs. this proved efficacious. the patient soon recovered. through research into the case, hsu chih-tu evolved a set of simple methods for treating ulceration.

last year, a serious encephalitis case developed respiratory difficulties. hsu chih-tu moved into the patinet's ward to observe the patient's condition day and night and finally determined the cause of the trouble. by summing up the experience, he discovered new methods for treating serious encephalitis.

all this helped him understand that scientific research could be fruitful and really serve the people only when it was integrated with practice in treating patients.

a young commune member, swollen all over and in a coma, was carried to a commune hospital one day. he was in critical condition. the doctors carefully examined the patient and diagnosed pericarditis. thoracic surgery was inperative. but among the doctors who had settled down in the commune there was only one young surgeon and he had never performed this major operation. on top of this, the hospital did not have the necessary surgical instruments. faced with great difficulties, the doctors repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious." they said: "however great the difficulties, we must save our class brother."

the doctors made careful preparations, taking every contingency into consideration. they successfully performed the chest operation in a proletarian revolutionary spirit with a great sense of responsibility. the young commune member recovered and returned to work quickly.

the medical workers have blazed a new trail in treating colds, enteritis, bronchitis and other diseases common in the rural areas. they visited more than 200 mountain villages in three months and collected over 400 folk prescriptions. this gave them much help in doing scientific experiments. they first tested drugs on themselves to gain first-hand information. doctor chang shih-ying took more than 20 medicines to observe their effect. he once took a new medicine to kill round worms and it caused heavy vomiting. but he did not hesitate to take a new purgative. the medical workers willingly tested needling on themselves in order to discover new acupuncture points. through repeated experiments they summed up more than ten effective methods of treatment in curing diseases common in the countryside. this was a contribution to improving medical conditions.

the medical workers conscientiously implemented chairman mao's principle "put prevention first". they constantly went round to the production teams to explain chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work and arouse the peasants to improve public hygiene. based on practical experience, they wrote a "handbook for barefoot doctors" which was simple and easy to grasp. they trained more than 100 "barefoot doctors" and set up a co-operative medical service network covering the production brigades in the county.

AGRICULTURE

Southeast China Poor Mountain Area Becomes High-Yield Rice Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 14, 1970)

chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" has inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsiakengnei production team in fukien province, southeast china, to transform a poor mountain area into a high-yield paddy rice area in a few years. these peasants in hsian county improved natural conditions by hard struggle with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

grain output averaged 11.25 tons per hectare in 1969. there was a good early rice harvest this year.

this production team has 70 households with 400 people in all and works about 18 hectares. the poor and lower-middle peasants were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the landlords and lived miserably in the old days. soil erosion had reduced the topsoil to a thin layer, and only root-crops could be grown on most of the land.

the poor and lower-middle peasants were emancipated with liberation and, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, became their own masters. production increased and the people's life improved with the formation of their agricultural cooperative and later people's commune. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, preventing fundamental changes in this poor area.

our great leader chairman mao in 1964 issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" which was a beacon lighting the road forward for hsiakengnei. the achievements of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai in fighting the elements encouraged the people of hsiakengnei. they said: "if we follow chairman mao's instructions like the tachai people do, by relying on our own efforts and working hard, we can end hsiakengnei's poverty." they set up a group to map out plans to change the natural conditions, based on a survey of the hills and the village's land.

chairman mao's great teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" was their first point of concentration in turning dry farmland into paddy fields. they dug more than 3,000 pits and dozens of ponds along the slopes of seven barren hills so as to end soil erosion. then they set to build irrigation projects which required 960 cubic metres of rocks to put up three aqueducts that would connect the winding irrigation canal. the state allocated 1,200 yuan for the project, but the poor and lower-middle peasants said they would solve the problem themselves. they organized a group of young people to quarry stone. they worked with might and main, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. when their hands were swollen, they went right on working. within two years, 100,000 cubic metres of earthwork was completed, two reservoirs built with two canals each four kilometres long, four irrigation ditches dug in the fields and 2.5 kilometres of canal bed and aqueducts lined with stone. this turned 12 hectares of dry land into paddy fields that give stable yields even when there is drought or waterlogging.

at the same time, the poor and lower-middle peasants improved the soil. they carried tens of thousands of tons of sea mud by shoulder pole from six kilometres away to enrich the sandy soil. they worked without let-up in all kinds of weather for months in the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people to conquer nature. they finally succeeded in covering all the sandy land with a layer of sea mud. this ensured that the production team would achieve stable and high rice yields.

hsiakengnei had a deep muddy plot with poor soil and cold water that could only grow a single crop a year, the yield being very low. the production team was determined to transform this area. they removed one foot of topsoil, replaced it with one metre of sand and then covered this with the soil they had dug up. this needed a great amount of labour. both men and women commune members took part in this shock work during the winter slack farming seasons. braving cold winds, they worked hard in the field. 67-year-old poor peasant tien hung-mao, whom people affectionately call a "living example of the spirit of the foolish old man", worked as if he were young. he carried sand and soil with the young men and never lagged behind. the cadres and commune members were afraid that he might overwork and persuaded him to rest. but he said: "working for the landlords as farm-hand in the old society was hard and bitter. today, we poor and lower-middle peasants are masters of the state and we're farming for the revolution. what does it matter if we get a bit tired." in this spirit, the hsiakengnei poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard for two winters to transform the muddy field on which five crops, including rice, can now be reaped in two years.

then the hsiakengnei people launched a new battle. they removed a 1.6-hectare sand dune and transformed the plot into good farmland. by expanding the farmland and improving the soil, the production team has achieved excellent harvests for years on end. hsiakengnei village has become a prosperous new socialist village.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents in Victoria Fete Crew of Chinese Freighter

(NCNA-English Victoria, Nov. 13, 1970)

the victoria branch of the canada-china friendship association and patriotic chinese residents here gave a banquet on the evening of november 10 in honour of the crew of the chinese ocean-going freighter "nongqi".

the chinese freighter called at the port of victoria on the west coast of canada on the morning of november 8 after a transpacific voyage.

present at the banquet were mayor of victoria courtney haddock, friendly personages of various circles in victoria, members of the canada-china friendship association, and patriotic overseas chinese residing in victoria, vancouver and ottawa.

addressing the banquet, mayor courtney haddock extended welcome to the chinese crew. he pointed out the recent new development of the friendship between the canadian and chinese peoples and expressed the hope that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations between canada and china the cultural and trade exchange between the two countries will be further developed.

charles burchill, president of the canada-china friendship association, in his speech praised the most remarkable results being achieved by china. he asked the chinese guests to convey to the chinese people the canadian people's very great happiness at the friendly renewal of the old bond between canada and china.

a representative of patriotic chinese residents in his speech warmly praised the great achievements scored by the people in the motherland in all fields under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he expressed warm welcome to the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and canada.

speaking at the banquet, the political commissioner of the chinese freighter "nongqi" expressed the wish that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and canada, the friendship between the two peoples and the relations between the two countries will grow daily.

on november 11, the chinese freighter "nongqi" received nearly 3,000 canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese. a great number of visitors highly praised the great achievements gained by the chinese people in the ship-building industry and in various other fields under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. many canadian friends expressed their deep respect and ardent love for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Georges Pompidou Receives Huang Chen--Chinese Special Envoy to General Charles De Gaulle's Funeral

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 12, 1970)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, received huang chen, special envoy of the people's republic of china to the funeral of general charles de gaulle, former president of france, in the elysee palace this afternoon when he met delegations from various countries to the funeral.

on the occasion, chinese special envoy huang chen once again conveyed to president pompidou the deep condolences of chairman mao and other chinese leaders on the passing away of general charles de gaulle. special envoy huang chen expressed the wishes that the good relations between china and france established under the promotion of general charles de gaulle would continue to develop with the joint efforts of both sides. president pompidou told special envoy huang chen: "i am very much moved by the sympathy which chairman mao tsetung and other chinese leaders have expressed in memory of general de gaulle"; "i request you to forward my respects and thanks to chairman mao tsetung and the other chinese leaders."

president pompidou also said to special envoy huang chen: "i believe tha the good relations between our two countries will be developed."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Editor-in-Chief of Nepalese Paper "Gorkhapatra" Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 14, 1970)

gopal prasad bhattarai, editor-in-chief of the nepalese paper "gorkhapatra", left here for home today, after his visit to china on invitation.

gopal prasad bhattarai visited peking, honan province and kwangchow after he arrived in china on november 5.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

CPC Central Committee Greets New Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the workers' party of korea and comrade kim il sung, extending to them the most heartfelt congratulations on the election by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea of a new central committee headed by comrade kim il sung. full text of the message reads as follows:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea,

comrade kim il sung,

the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea elected a new central committee headed by comrade kim il sung, founder of the workers' party of korea and its great leader, in an atmosphere of warm and revolutionary unity. we extend the most heartfelt congratulations to you and the new central committee of the workers' party of korea.

the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea has come to a victorious close. we heartily wish the heroic workers' party of korea and the korean people, who will rally still more closely round the central committee of the party headed by comrade kim il sung, new and greater victories in carrying out the various fighting tasks set forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, in the just struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the unification of the fatherland and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the central committee of the
communist party of china

november 14, 1970

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese and Vietnamese Table Tennis Players Give Third Friendly Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and the peking table tennis team gave a friendly exhibition here this evening in the capital indoor stadium. this was the third exhibition the visiting delegation gave in peking. the militancy and excellent skills of the players won repeated warm applause from the spectators.

watching the exhibition were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china and diplomatic officials of the embassy; nguyen duy nung, head of the vietnamese table tennis delegation; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam and diplomatic officials of the embassy; and leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports

commission and of the organizations concerned including li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung and chiang wen-chai.

the chinese and vietnamese players gave friendly exhibition games in men's and women's singles, men's and women's team events and junior men's singles in the brightly-lit stadium this evening. the vietnamese players, most of whom adopted the tennis grip, displayed bravery and tenacity. they frequently made forceful attacking strokes. several players combined long and short shots in launching offensives. their excellent performance deeply impressed the spectators.

after each event, the players of both countries gathered together to exchange their experience and encouraged each other. this fully showed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and sportsmen of china and viet nam.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese and Pakistan Governments Sign Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan was signed in peking today.

general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, attended the signing ceremony.

hsieh huai-teh, chinese vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and m.m. ahmad, economic adviser to the president of the islamic republic of pakistan, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were:

huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung, yuan hua-ping, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chen chu, yang kung-su, yuan tu-lin, han hsu, wang yueh-hsi and cheng fei.

also present at the signing ceremony on the pakistan side were:

members of president yahya khan's party: lieutenant-general s.g.m.m. peerzada, principal staff officer to the president; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; syud ahmad, secretary of the ministry of information and national affairs; major-general malik abdul ali; major-general m. khurshid haider; brigadier mohammad ishaq, military secretary to the president; saad r. khairi, director-general of the ministry of information and national affairs; commodore u.a. saied, managing director of national shipping corporation;

m. anwar khan, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; tabarak husain, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others; and

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; and m.a. jafri, minister, group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, and col. iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

Joint Communique of China and Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

a joint communique of the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of pakistan was released here today. full text of the joint communique follows:

joint communique of the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of pakistan

november 14, 1970

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the president of pakistan general agha muhammad yahya khan paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from 10th to 14th november, 1970.

during the visit, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met the president of pakistan general agha muhammad yahya khan and members of his party and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the president of pakistan and his party were accorded a rousing welcome and a magnificent and enthusiastic reception by the government and people of china. this fully demonstrated the sincere friendship and high regard of the people of china for the people of pakistan.

premier chou en-lai and president yahya khan held talks in a very sincere and friendly atmosphere on important international issues, further development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan and other questions of common interest. both sides were highly satisfied with the results of the talks.

taking part in the talks from the chinese side were: chief of general staff huang yung-sheng; vice-premier li hsien-nien; deputy chief of general staff chiu hui-tso; vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung; vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang; hsiem huai-ten, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; yuan hua-ping, head of the equipment department of the general logistics; and leading officials of the ministry of foreign affairs wang hai-yung, chen chu, yang kung-su and li ta-nan.

taking part in the talks from the pakistan side were: prof. g.w. choudhury, minister for communications; lt. general s.g.m.m. peerzada, principal staff officer to the president; mr. m.m. ahmad, economic adviser to the president; mr. sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; mr. k.m. kaiser, ambassador of pakistan; mr. syud ahmad, secretary, ministry of information and national affairs; major-general malik abdul ali; major-general m. khurshid haider; mr. tabarak husain,

director-general, ministry of foreign affairs; mr. m.a. jafri, minister, embassy of pakistan; mr. f.a. choudhury, director, ministry of foreign affairs; group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, embassy of pakistan; and colonel iftikhar ahmad khan, army and naval attache, embassy of pakistan.

the two sides expressed full satisfaction at the deep, all-round development of the friendly relations between china and pakistan on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. the two sides expressed the view that the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan were in accord with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples and conducive to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the two sides expressed the view that strict adherence by both china and pakistan to the five principles of peaceful co-existence was exemplified in the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. such friendly relations between china and pakistan provided a good example of friendly relations between states practising different social systems.

the pakistan side expressed deep appreciation of the assistance and cooperation that china had extended to pakistan and warmly acknowledged the fact that china's generous help in the true spirit of mutuality of benefit had contributed to the economic development of pakistan. noting that pakistan had currently launched her fourth five year plan, the chinese government expressed its willingness to render to pakistan further assistance within china's means and capacity to help make the economy of pakistan self-reliant.

warmly praising the determination and courage that the people of pakistan had consistently displayed in safeguarding their national integrity, the chinese side reiterated its firm support to the people of pakistan in their struggle for the defence of national independence and against all forms of outside aggression or foreign interference and to the kashmiri people in their just struggle for their right of self-determination. the chinese side noted with interest the recent offer made by the president of pakistan on the withdrawal of troops with a view to enabling the people of jammu and kashmir to freely exercise their right of self-determination, and considered it worthy of the support of the people of various countries. the pakistan side expressed thanks for china's support.

the president apprised the chinese leaders of the dispute over the distribution of the ganges waters. the chinese side appreciated pakistan's stand for a peaceful solution of this question and hoped for an early settlement of this dispute.

the pakistan side reiterated that the government of the people's republic of china was the sole legal government of the chinese people and that taiwan was an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the pakistan side expressed the firm conviction that without the participation of the people's republic of china the important problems that confront the world today could not be resolved, and reaffirmed that the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations should be restored forthwith. the chinese side expressed thanks for the friendly stand of pakistan.

the two sides held that the present international situation was continuing to develop in favour of the people of various countries. the two sides reaffirmed that the people of all countries had the right to settle their problems by themselves without any outside threat and interference. the two sides expressed firm support to the peoples of asia and africa in their national independence movements and the struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonialism. they condemned the racist rule practised by the white colonialist authorities in south africa and rhodesia.

both sides expressed their determination to work for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons. the pakistan side noted with positive interest china's proposal for a summit conference of all the countries of the world to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the chinese side expressed thanks for this.

the two sides had an exchange of views on the situation in indo-china. they held that the struggle of the three peoples of indo-china for national liberation was just and that the indo-china question must be settled by the peoples of indo-china themselves.

the two sides expressed deep concern over the situation in the middle east where israel, in total disregard of world opinion, continued to enjoy the fruits of its aggression. both sides held that israel must vacate all arab lands that it had seized by aggression. they reaffirmed their resolute support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people.

the pakistan side paid a warm tribute to the all-round progress that the dedicated people of china have achieved in such a short period of time. it expressed admiration at the profound transformation that china had undergone through the great cultural revolution, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

both sides agreed that the visit of the president of pakistan general agha muhammad yahya khan to china and the useful exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries had made an important contribution to the further development, strengthening and consolidation of the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of pakistan.

the president of pakistan took this opportunity to renew his invitation to his excellency premier chou en-lai to pay a visit to pakistan at a mutually convenient date. the premier while thanking the president of pakistan indicated that he would visit pakistan at the earliest possible opportunity.

Members of President Yahya Khan's Party Visit Peking Motor Vehicle Plant and Go Sight-Seeing

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

some of the distinguished pakistan guests who are visiting china as members of president yahya khan's party visited the peking tungfanghung (the east is red) motor vehicle plant this morning in the company of yuan hua-ping, a responsible member of the department concerned. they were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and pakistan people prevailed at the plant. streamers hung above the roads inside the plant and in the workshops read: "salute to the pakistan people exclamation" when the distinguished pakistan guests arrived, the welcoming crowd of several hundred workers that lined the street beat drums and gongs, waved miniature national flags of china and pakistan and repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation" they pledged firm support for the pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and for the kashmiri people in their struggle for the right to self-determination.

the distinguished pakistan guests heard an account by leading members of the plant revolutionary committee about the achievements the workers had made in production through self-reliance and hard work. they later visited some workshops. two pakistan friends had a trial-drive of the vehicles produced by the plant. the distinguished pakistan guests congratulated the workers on their achievements and wished them still greater success.

on the afternoon of the eleventh, some of the distinguished pakistan guests who are visiting china as members of president yahya khan's party visited tsinghua university in the company of ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. leading members of the university, the worker-peasant-soldier students and professors told the guests the university's achievements in revolution in education under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. they visited the university's machinery plant and experimental electronic factory.

the distinguished pakistan guests went sight-seeing at the ming tombs and the great wall on the 12th in the company of hsieh nuai-ten, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished guests received a warm welcome from the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of pakistan, gave a banquet here this evening. members of his party attended.

among the guests at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

president yahya khan and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet, which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and pakistan. president yahya khan said that his visit to china was a remarkable, wonderful, hearty and sincere one and that the reception he and his party received was heart-warming. he said that when he got back home, he would proudly tell the pakistan people about the friendship of the chinese people, the friendship of a real and sincere friend.

referring to the meeting with chairman mao this afternoon, president yahya khan said that it was a memorable afternoon, an occasion for him and his party to pay their respects to the great man of china, in fact, the great man of asia and the great man of the world. he said that they were happy to meet the great man in such a good health. he wished chairman mao a long life and wished china prosperity and the chinese people happiness.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai thanked president yahya khan for his warm and friendly speech. he said: we will follow the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and do a better job in developing the friendly relations and co-operation between china and pakistan.

premier chou en-lai wished president yahya khan good health and a long life and wished the pakistan people happiness and their country prosperity. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples would grow and be consolicated with each passing day and that the two peoples would march ahead together in the struggle against imperialism and foreign aggression.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, chinese government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee: wang hsin-ting, hsiao ching-kuang, li chiang, wu teh, nan nien-tung, hsien nuai-ten, yuan hua-ping, wang hai-jung, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, yang kung-su, han hsu, yuan lu-lin, wang yueh-hsi and wang chen.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and his wife and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking were present.

Pakistan President General Yahya Khan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and his party this afternoon left peking by special plane for home after successfully concluding their visit to china. they are carrying with them the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the pakistan people.

among those present at the airport to give the distinguished pakistan guests a warm send-off were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as well as over five thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy, and other pakistan friends now in peking were present at the airport.

the national flags of china and pakistan and red banners fluttered over the peking airport today. the airport was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and pakistan. the revolutionary people, who had come to see the distinguished pakistan guests off, held high huge streamers inscribed with "a warm send-off to president yahya khan exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation" and other slogans. when president yahya khan, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived at the airport by car from the guest house, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. the crowds kept shouting slogans, expressing their firm support to the pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference and to the kashmiri people's struggle for the right of national self-determination.

a grand send-off ceremony took place at the airport. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china. president yahya khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng, reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards.

president yahya khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests walked round to bid farewell to the crowds. waving the national flags of china and pakistan and bouquets, the crowds sang and danced and cheered rhythmically: "a warm send-off to the distinguished pakistan guests exclamation"

among those at the airport to see the distinguished pakistan guests off were also:

chi fang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, feng yung-shun, tsao li-huai, pan yen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, li chiang, chen chien,

cheng yi-shan, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, su chien, pan yu-hung, chung ju-chun, tu hsing-yuan, liang chi-chou, wang tung-lin, wu ten, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, ting pen-chun, wu chao-tung, chen nung, tsui ping, peng nai-kuei, sung yu-lin, li kang, yuan hua-ping, ma jen-hui and wang yuen-hsi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

cornel burtica, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of foreign trade, today left here by air for home.

present at the airport to see him off were li chiang, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese departments concerned li tien-ching, kao lu, wei yu-ming and others.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, nicolae ionoachescu, economic counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking and other embassy members were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Sympathy to South Vietnamese People Afflicted with Serious Storms and Floods

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, to express deep sympathy to the people of the five provinces of south viet nam afflicted with serious storms and floods. the message reads in full as follows:

nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee
of the south viet nam national front for liberation
huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government
of the republic of south viet nam

upon learning of the recent serious storms and floods in five provinces in central trung bo of viet nam, the chinese people express boundless concern for the afflicted people of south viet nam who stand at the forefront of the struggle against

u.s. aggression. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express deep sympathy to you and, through you, to the south vietnamese people in the afflicted areas.

the vicious u.s. imperialists are not only intensifying their war of aggression in south viet nam, but also taking advantage of the current natural disasters in south viet nam to subject the people in the afflicted areas to all sorts of barbarous persecution, thus revealing once again their fascist aggressive nature. however, all this can only arouse the indignation of the south vietnamese people who will fight with greater tenacity. we are deeply convinced that no difficulty can check the heroic south vietnamese people from advancing victoriously on the broad road of their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

november 13, 1970

Red Cross Society of China Makes Donation for Victims of Natural Disasters in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1970)

the red cross society of china in a message to the south viet nam red cross society for liberation today expressed solicitous regards to the people of the five provinces in south viet nam afflicted with serious storms and floods and decided to donate materials valued at renminbi five million yuan to help the afflicted people overcome difficulties. the message reads in full as follows:

south viet nam red cross society for liberation,

of late, serious storms and floods occurred in five provinces in central trung bo of viet nam. your society is requested to convey the deep sympathy and solicitous regards of the chinese people and the red cross society of china to the people in the afflicted areas. in order to help the afflicted people overcome difficulties, our society has decided to donate materials valued at renminbi five million yuan.

with salutations,

red cross society of china

november 13, 1970

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1970)

bertil lofberg, cabinet member and minister without portfolio of the kingdom of sweden, and two other swedish guests today left here by air for home.

present at the airport to see them off were lo kuei-po, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of chinese departments concerned tang hai-kuang, wang hsiao-yi and others. swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking were also present.

during his stay in peking, minister bertil lofberg visited a factory, a rural people's commune and a school. he also attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the new building of the swedish embassy in peking.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs attended on the evening of november 12 the banquet given by arne bjornberg, ambassador of the kingdom of sweden to china for celebrating the birthday of the king of sweden gustaf vi adolf and for the visit to china of bertil lofberg, the swedish minister without portfolio. vice-foreign minister lo kuei-po gave a banquet in honour of the swedish minister without portfolio on the evening of november 13. swedish ambassador arne bjornberg and his wife and all the diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy were present.

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UN VOTE ON CHINA

US Imperialism's Debacle in UN

- Ta-kung Pao commentary -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, November 23, 1970)

By 51 votes to 49 votes (with 25 abstentions), the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution proposed by 18 countries, including Albania and Algeria, calling for the restoration of the legitimate seat of the Chinese People's Republic at the UN and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the UN.

The adoption of this resolution not only aroused stormy applause from the assembly but also drew the serious attention of the whole world.

Commenting on this event, NCNA pointed out: "This is a great setback to the policy of US imperialism which has for the past 20 years controlled the UN voting machine, and, in hostility to the Chinese people, arbitrarily retained the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the Chinese people."

In recent years, US imperialism, the paper tiger, has suffered one setback after another on many questions. This time, it has suffered a new and great setback. Many Western commentators believe that this defeat is extremely demoralizing as far as US imperialism is concerned.

NCNA also pointed out, this "is a great victory for the Chinese people and the people of various countries who uphold international justice."

After the ushering in of the 1970's, the international situation has become exceedingly favorable. The united forces against US imperialism are growing in strength every day. And this great victory has more clearly marked the new trend of the international situation.

Early this year, the Jen-min Jih-pao in its New Year's Day editorial pointed out, "the dike of the imperialist-colonialist system is falling apart bit by bit." Now, the dike built at the UN by US imperialism against China is also crumbling.

This dike is a vital component of US imperialism's vain attempt to maintain its hegemony after the Second World War. On the eve of voting this time, US imperialism and its lackeys had already sensed their impending failure, so both at the UN and in the capital of various countries they stepped up their diplomatic activities and carried out a desperate struggle.

But in the end they still could not block the irresistible development of the tides of the time.

At present, US imperialism still wants to play the plots of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan." Peking has many times pointed out, "This is absolutely not permitted by the Chinese people."

The Japanese Sato reactionary government on the question of the legitimate seat of our country at the UN has for many years been breathing from the same nostril as US imperialism. This time too it has been frustrated.

Amid the stormy applause, US imperialism met with a great defeat. Such a situation is bound to recur one after another in the future.

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US BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

US Renewed Bombing of North Vietnam--Gangster Logic

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, November 22, 1970)

Yesterday US planes flagrantly bombed North Vietnam. The Port of Haiphong along the coast of the Gulf of Tonkin and Quang Binh Province and other inland areas became the targets of attack.

Not only that, but the US 7th Fleet advanced deep into the waters of the Gulf of Tonkin and flagrantly provoked the heroic Vietnamese people.

This is another exposure of US imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics, showing that US imperialism has not laid down and never will lay down, the butcher's knife.

At the end of last month, Nixon, with an eye on the mid-term election in the country, put forward a so-called "new proposal" for "Indochina peace." This "proposal" has no meaning whatever; it only replays the old records on the "peace" fraud submitted previously.

This "proposal," which has been strongly condemned could have no other result.

Once the election was over, the "new proposal" vanished without a trace. It was replaced by renewed bombing and reconnaissance by US aircraft.

On the 13th of this month, a US plane carried out air provocation over Ha Tinh Province and was shot down by the Vietnamese People's Army. US Defense Secretary Laird thereupon frantically shouted that the US would "take appropriate retaliatory action."

He also stated that such aggressive acts were designed to "protect American lives."

In the view of US imperialism, the shooting down of an invading US plane by the Vietnamese people over their territorial skies is a very sinful thing. If such gangster logic of US imperialism is allowed to prevail, would there be justice in the world?

The renewed strafing of Haiphong by US planes yesterday was probably the "retaliatory action" referred to by Laird. However, such gangster logic, apart from exposing its own evil, cannot frighten the Vietnamese people but will be further condemned by just world public opinion.

According to Hanoi radio, besides bombing a large number of civilian houses, US planes also bombed the American prisoners of war camp, wounding captured American pilots. This is the result of "protecting American lives" as referred to by Laird.

The heroic Vietnamese people yesterday continued to shoot down a number of US aircraft, punishing the aggressors in the way they deserved.

The fact that US imperialism is making more intense use of its two counter-revolutionary tactics alternately shows that US imperialism will not have a way out, no matter whether it practices deception or blackmail.

The defeat of US aggressors on the Vietnam and Indochina battlefields is a foregone conclusion. This is a fact seen by all. Its struggle will only hasten and deepen its defeat.

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MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

A Party Branch Secretary Good in Labor and in Work

- a report on Comrade Ying Szu-kuan, an activist in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1970)

Along the shore of the East China Sea coast in the district of Ningpo, people are singing the praise of the advanced deeds of a vigorous Communist Party member--Comrade Ying Szu-kuan, secretary of the Party branch for Yüehhsi commune, Ninghai hsien, and an activist in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Chekiang Province.

On June 9, 1963, Chairman Mao personally endorsed "Seven Good Reports on Participation in Labor by Cadres of Chekiang Province." One of these was on "Ying Szu-kuan, Good in Labor as Well as in Work."

In the seven years since then, Ying Szu-kuan, under the brilliant directives of Chairman Mao, has persevered in taking part in collective production and labor, in leading the broad masses of people in the world-shaking struggle against the enemies, in following resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in working heart-to-heart alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants. The rampaging torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution has swept Ying Szu-kuan to a post of leadership as a member of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Vice Chairman of the Ningpo District Revolutionary Committee. His position may have changed, but his characteristics of a common working man remains the same as before.

World Shaking Tempering of a Red Heart

Yüehhsi was originally an impoverished place. There was a sad folk ballad which was current there before the liberation, "The embankment

fields of Yüehhsi, the embankment fields of Yüehhsi, they harvest only a basketful in a good year. The year the embankment crumples will bring three famine years. Homes are broken up and children will be sold."

After the liberation, owing to the fact that the leading cadre of the district was once corrupted by the class enemy, production as a result always lagged behind. Prior to 1958, even in the best year, the production of grain only amounted to slightly more than 300 catties per mow.

One day in October 1958, the Party organization, in an effort to transform the backward features of Yüehhsi, assigned Comrade Ying Szu-kuan, a cadre from Shant'ouying brigade, an agricultural advanced unit of the whole hsien, to Yüehhsi brigade. Ying Szu-kuan at that time was conducting a meeting in the commune. When he received his notice, he took with him the works of Chairman Mao, and shouldering his bundle, immediately rushed there.

The next morning after his arrival at the brigade, he went to the field to labor alongside the broad masses of commune members. That night he went from door to door visiting the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants to chat with them to gain an insight into the situation of the brigade.

The first year after Ying Szu-kuan's arrival in Yüehhsi, his family income was 40 percent less than that he had been getting in Shant'ouying. Some of the people said that he had "leaped from a basket of rice into a basket of husk." Szu-kuan candidly replied, "I am a Communist and do not seek personal comfort. I go where the difficulties are great. The more difficult the situation, the more the reason I should be there." Not long afterward, Ying Szu-kuan moved his whole family to Yüehhsi.

There was slightly more than 800 mow of farmland in Yüehhsi brigade of which more than 600 mow were embankment fields and high terraced fields. The older poor peasants told him, "The root of poverty of Yüehhsi lies in the crumbling embankment fields. If we are to turn the tide of war on grain, we must first improve the crumbling embankment fields."

The battle to improve the crumbling embankment fields was begun. On that day, Ying Szu-kuan led cadres Ho Ch'ien-k'un, Wang Tsu-yeh and Lin Ch'ing-liang of the brigade, and braving the bone-chilling wind, stepped over ice and snow to reach the embankment fields of Yüehhsi. There the embankment fields ran into the creek and the creek ran into the fields, and everywhere was a blanket of white. "It was a place where the ground would be cut as if by a knife when there was drought, and when it rained the water would be waist-high." Ying Szu-kuan was the first to roll up his trouser legs and waded into the frigid water. The icy water was like a cutting knife, the cold chilled him to the marrow of his bones, and his feet became numbed, but Szu-kuan swung his hoe and started working. Spurred on by his example, the commune members in succession joined in the battle and built the embankment fields one by one.

Suddenly there was a downpour, and the embankment of the fields was washed away. A small handful of class enemies took the opportunity to start casting aspersions and making snide remarks. They say, "Yüehhsi is like a yardstick that has been marked down long ago. To improve our lot, or to improve the embankment is like dredging in the water for the moon, it just cannot be done." Szu-kuan, filled with revolutionary fervor, said, "No matter how difficult a thing may be it will not stump the poor and lower-middle peasants who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought." The commune members said together "Yüehhsi is at the end of its rope. We poor and lower-middle peasants are not poor in spirit. We are determined to transform the crumbling embankment fields, and we shall win."

The next morning, at the crack of dawn, Szu-kuan, leading the commune members, braved the fierce north wind and made his way up the hill. They carried up stump after stump of pine trees, load after load of wood and grass, and on the sides of the crumbling fields along the bank, sank pair after pair of piles with the tree trunks and weaved row after row of fences with the branches and grass. Taking the sticky mud washed down by the rain from the crumbled embankment fields, which rendered their implements ineffective, Szu-kuan and the others used their hands to scoop up the mud and handful by handful filled the space between the fences.

Relying on a red heart and their two hands, after an arduous struggle lasting four winters and springs ranging from night to day, they opened up a total of 36 streams and creeks, built 72 embankments, repaired and built reservoirs, and drained the dammed-up water. Since then the 480 mow of crumbling embankment fields have been turned into stable high-yield farmland free from drought and waterlogging, and the per mow yield in grain has made a tremendous leap from 300 and more catties to 700 and more catties.

Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

In the intense flame of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally kindled by Chairman Mao, Ying Szu-kuan underwent a severe test. Facing the violent storm of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, he persisted in not departing from manual labor physically, not departing from the masses emotionally, and not departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line operationally.

In the National Day celebrations of 1966, Ying Szu-kuan was chosen as a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants to visit Peking for the National Day activities, and had the extreme good fortune to see his most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Upon his return from the celebrations, he took the lead in rebelling against a small handful of those within the Party who took the capitalist road, and warmly supported the Red Guard movement.

In June 1967, Ying Szu-kuan wrote a letter to the CCP Central Committee, exposing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's crimes of restoring capitalism in the countryside, and together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants ruthlessly exposed and bitterly criticized

Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms" and waged a head-on struggle against the small handful who took the capitalist road.

In the following busy period of spring planting, Ying Szu-kuan, by resolutely relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, marched with head up high and shouldered the twin loads of revolution and production. There were those who said, "You are grasping production and suppressing revolution. You better step aside." Szu-kuan was determined to stand steadfast. He took from his pocket the "Letter from the CCP Central Committee to cadres at various levels and poor and lower-middle peasants in rural communes throughout China" and answered righteously, "I am implementing Chairman Mao's directive, and there is absolutely nothing wrong in that." Ying Szu-kuan listened to Chairman Mao's instructions, resolutely taking part in production and labor without relaxing in the slightest degree, and this year there was an unprecedented harvest of early paddy in Yüehhsi, which showed an increase of more than 60,000 catties over that of the previous year.

When the cultural revolution entered the phase of wresting power from those who took the capitalist road, Ying Szu-kuan was the first to come out to give resolute support to the proletarian revolutionaries. Those within the former hsien committee taking the bourgeois road were mortally afraid and they telephoned him many nights in succession trying to suppress him "You are a labor model commended by Chairman Mao, it would do you no good to go around saying all sort of things....." Ying Szu-kuan did not wait for them to finish but retorted firmly, "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of us poor and lower-middle peasants. If I do not listen to Chairman Mao's words, and do not defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I cannot consider myself as a labor model commended by Chairman Mao." Those taking the capitalist road were frantic, and since using the soft tactic on him had failed, they tried to resort to force and plotted secretly to do him harm.

One night, Ying Szu-kuan had to go to town to attend a meeting and the poor and lower-middle peasants were apprehensive for his safety along the way, but Szu-kuan said, "A body that is upright is not frightened if it casts a crooked shadow. If the feet are solidly on the ground there is nothing to fear. For the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I wouldn't mind if my bones were ground into powder."

Continue the Revolution, March Boldly Forward

In April, 1969, Ying Szu-kuan with infinite elation attended the glorious plenum of the 9th CCP Congress. During the 9th Congress, Chairman Mao reiterated once more "Production of the masses, the interests of the masses, the experiences and feelings of the masses--to these the leading cadres should pay constant attention." Chairman Mao's teaching like a beacon illuminated the heart of Szu-kuan, he said, "Chairman Mao's teaching has provided me with the orientation for continuing the revolution, and it

expressed the greatest concern and care toward our integrating with mass representatives in revolutionary committees at various levels."

Not long after the 9th Congress, Ying Szu-kuan returned to the village from the conference, one of the commune members said to him, "You have come down." That immediately caused a ripple in Szu-kuan's heart. He thought, "In the past when the commune members saw me, they always said 'you have returned,' how come this time they say 'you have come down?' It must be because I have been to too many meetings lately, and have not labored as much as I used to and therefore have become alienated from the poor and lower-middle peasants." There was the difference of a single word between "coming down" and "returned," yet to the ears of Szu-kuan it reverberated like an alarm in his heart.

Late that night, Szu-kuan took the problem and opened Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Contradiction." He read over and over Chairman Mao's teaching "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes" and felt a special affinity for it. Chairman Mao's words opened his heart like a golden key. The fact that he had been away attending more meetings and work than before was only an external cause, the fact that he had not persisted in collective labor and maintained a high degree of consciousness and revolutionary tenacity was the internal cause, which had assumed the dominant role. He deeply realized that the busier the work and the heavier the task, the more it would be necessary to place politics in command, to grasp every opportunity for a bit of productive labor and to link up with the masses. From then on, as long as he was able to work, no matter it was for a day, for half a day, for an hour, or even half an hour, he would not let the opportunity slip by.

One day Szu-kuan was returning from a meeting in Hangchow, when he arrived at the village, it was already five in the afternoon. He placed his baggage on the side of the field and joined the commune members in pulling weeds from the field. The commune members said to him with affectionate concern. "It is already late, we are about to stop work, there is no need for you to come to the field." Szu-kuan replied, "It's good to be doing some weeding. Doing a bit more work will add to the prevent-revisionism anti-revisionism force." The commune members made fun of him and said, "He has not worked for several days and has ants in his pants." Szu-kuan thought: The poor and lower-middle peasants are sounding the alarm for him again. He answered, "Ants in my pants can heighten my vigilance, and can build up in me an immunity against bourgeois ideology."

Ying Szu-kuan spent his days and nights working and rushing about for the cause of the revolution. One evening, the sky was overcast, and Ying Szu-kuan was dragging his weary body step by step up a hill to get to Huiyangling about 4 li away. During the day he was already exhausted by his work and that night he had to go to the production team to grasp work. When he neared the top of the hill, he suddenly felt giddy and faint, spots danced before his eyes, and his legs wobbled. At that time, the great

teaching of Chairman Mao "Give full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)" kept ringing in his ears, and a strong spiritual force suffused his whole body. He immediately braced himself, took a deep breath of fresh air, and marched with big strides forward and crossed over the hill.....

Under the many splendored golden radiance of the red sun, and on the brilliant road of continuing the revolution, the fine cadre Ying Szu-kuan, who persists in manual labor is marching forward more firmly, vigorously and bravely than ever. (By our own correspondent)

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF TECHNICIANS

Persevere in Re-Educating Technical Personnel While Using Them

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1970)

> By earnestly implementing the Communist Party's policy toward intellectuals, Liuchow Machine Works has effectively mobilized the activism of the technical personnel in joining in the three major revolutionary struggles and promoted the development of both revolution and production.--SCMP Ed.

With the help of PLA support-the-Left personnel, and following Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the most important conditions for the victory of the revolution," the revolutionary committee for Liuchou Machine Works in Kwangsi, while deeply criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, is seriously laying down in a solid manner Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies toward intellectuals, boldly making use of technical personnel and persisting in while using them to consolidate, educate and transform them and energetically stirring up their activism in taking part in the three great revolutionary struggles so as to stimulate the development of revolution and production.

Liuchou Machine Works is an old factory founded by bureaucratic capitalists in 1928. In the past owing to a small handful of those within the factory obstinately perpetrating Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the operation of the enterprise, the factory was turned into an autocratic domain of bourgeois technical authorities. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, wielding the magic baton of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fiercely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of Liu Shao-ch'i, and carried out an assault on the bourgeois "independent kingdom" in the thinking of the technical personnel. Under this situation, there were those who felt that "Liu poison" had penetrated too deeply into the technical personnel, and suggested "letting them be remolded first" and dared not boldly make use of them.

With the aid of PLA support-the-Left personnel, the revolutionary committee of the factory, taking up this problem, organized the broad masses of workers to make a serious study of Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies toward intellectuals, and in conjunction with emulating the advanced experience of the six factories and two schools in Peking, conducted in the whole factory a discussion on "How we should correctly deal with technical personnel."

In the discussion, by means of an analysis of lines, they first enabled everyone to know that whether or not Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies toward intellectuals could be solidly carried out depended on the major question of whether Chairman Mao's proletarian line could be implemented or not. Although the former technical personnel had been influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line, the majority of them were willing to remold themselves, and could be remolded. It should be seen that the remolding of their world outlook would be protracted and arduous, but they must also take into consideration their fervent love for the Party and for Chairman Mao. Regarding their specialized knowledge they must see to it that the old system should be thoroughly criticized and repudiated, but must also see that under the leadership of the correct line, some of this specialized knowledge and past accumulated experience would serve a useful purpose.

There was the problem of whether by boldly making use of technical personnel would they be taking the old road of "Letting specialists run the factories?" By means of an analysis everybody further realized that was not a problem of making use or not making use, but the key lay in what line was being implemented. Under the direction of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the technical personnel were led to take the road of integrating with workers and peasants, to develop revolutionary criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently, to get rid of the "Liu poison" continually, so that they would not take the old road of "Letting specialists run the factories." Consequently they must not let the fear of "Letting specialists run the factories" deter them from making use of the technical personnel, nor should they passively say, "Wait for them to be remolded first."

Only by making use of them, and while doing so by grasping tightly onto carrying out political re-education on them, by helping them to carry out vocational re-study, and by transforming their ideological feature in the pattern of the working class can they enable these technical personnel to remold their world outlook and to make contribution for the socialist revolution and construction.

After thinking was unified, the revolutionary committee of the factory took the more than 200 technical personnel, and organized them to take part in succession in seven "three-in-one" combination technical groups, in order to help them rid themselves of the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "Put technique in command," and to overcome the "When a product is invented a person will become famous" bourgeois mentality of fame and fortune. The revolutionary committee in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "This question of 'for whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" began with class education and invited old workers to teach them in remembering past bitterness and counting blessings, and in conjunction with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the factory to carry out a debate on the special topic of "for whom."

At the same time, they organized them to study Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and used the brilliant ideological weapon of the "three constantly read articles" to arm their minds. In the debate they took the case of a bourgeois technical authority in the factory who, in the quest for personal fame and position, locked himself up in a small room to carry out a new technical experiment. He worked at it for more than a year and wasted a large sum of state money. The model of this experiment that failed 46 times was taken out as a lively on-the-spot target for criticism and repudiation. On the basis of the heightened ideology, the revolutionary committee of the factory also organized them to carry out a fresh research on this new item, and as a result, under the assistance of the workers and craftsmen, it was successfully completed on the first try. Later they said in realization that "in the past because of fame and fortune, we worked behind closed doors without getting anywhere; now for the revolution and relying on the masses, many problems are readily solved."

The revolutionary committee of the factory, pinpointing the long existing weakness of "three-separation" among the former technical personnel, moved the planning office from its imposing building into the workshop, so that they could carry out designing and trial manufacture alongside with the workers and get a better chance to learn from them.

On one occasion they wanted to make a spare part, the technical personnel again followed the old road and simply went checking references, seeking theoretical grounds, and looking here and there without finding the proper solution.

Later, some of the workers and craftsmen, on the basis of practical experience, and in accordance with actual requirements, produced a very practicable model, thus helping the technical personnel to draft out the design. This incident created a profound impression on the technicians, and they personally comprehended the meaning of Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Many things cannot be learned purely from books, they must be learned from the producers, from the workers." From then on, they changed their prejudice of "only concerning themselves with designing, not with the suitability of the designs; concerning themselves only with the drawing, not with the finishing works," and taking their drawings went from one work process to another, insisting on getting advice from the workers and craftsmen, carried out the finishing work alongside the workers, so that the design might continue to improve, and together with the workers and craftsmen, went deep into the hill regions to seek the opinions of the various consumer units, to carry out a "three-in-one" combination of planning-production-application which enabled the products to catch up with modern advanced level.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "This change in world outlook is something fundamental," the revolutionary committee of the factory, in the process of making use of the technical personnel, also pinpointing their existing mentality, to combine revolution with production practice, to help them to constantly rid themselves of the residual poison of revisionism such

as "slavish compradore mentality," "crawling at a snail's pace," etc. They hold regular living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought discussion-application meetings, set up exemplary models, organize the workers to carry out evaluations of technical personnel, affirm their results, point out their shortcomings and lead them to constantly advance on the road of ideological revolutionization.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT TEACHERS

The Role of Worker-Peasant Lecturers in Educational Revolution

by

Office of Educational Revolution, Revolutionary Committee of "May 7" Agricultural University of Heilungkiang and Report Team of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1970)

Nine workers and peasants are invited by an agricultural university in Heilungkiang to serve as lecturers in an "educational revolution trial class" formed of students chosen from workers and peasants. The participation of workers and peasants in the teaching staff has strengthened working class leadership over the school and insured the correct political orientation of teaching.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and his teaching "We should select students from workers and peasants who have practical experience," the "May 7" Agricultural University of Heilungkiang Province (formerly Northeastern Agricultural Institute) set up trial point classes for educational revolution in April this year, enrolling 51 worker-peasant students in the agricultural, agricultural machinery, and animal husbandry and veterinary science departments of the classes. This university invited nine worker-peasant lecturers from the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to teach in the trial point classes and the worker-peasant lecturers played a great role in the practice of teaching.

Participation in the Work of Teaching by Worker-Peasant Lecturers Changed the Situation of Usurpation of the Platform by the Bourgeois Intellectual Elements and Further Strengthened the Leadership Over Schools By the Working Class

By introducing worker-peasant lecturers to teach and engage in scientific and research activities it becomes possible to discover more questions concerning the teachers' world outlook and conduct more to-the-point re-education on them so as to speed up the world outlook transformation of existing teachers. For instance, the literal meaning of the principle of integrating theory with practice in teaching was understood by the teachers; but when they came across actual problems they again revealed "three-separation."

In the department of animal husbandry and veterinary science there was a debate concerning the method for teaching the students a kind of contagious disease of domesticated animals. Some of the teachers thought: Since the students had neither any basic knowledge in the theory nor any clinical experience, this subject should not be taught; and even if it was taught the students would not be able to understand. But the worker-peasant lecturers, seeing the great peril of this disease and that the poor and lower-middle peasants urgently wanted this disease to be eradicated, advocated the combination of the learning of this subject with practical work since some of the fundamental theories could be learned separately or in combination with practical production. As a result of following this method suggested by the worker-peasant lecturers, the students quickly mastered the quarantine and therapeutic skills for this contagious disease and also learned a certain amount of knowledge concerning the fundamental theory.

This incident greatly shook the existing teachers ideologically. Facts demonstrate that the only way to put an absolute end to the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectual elements and to let the working class occupy and reform the school is for the latter to exercise overall leadership over the realm of teaching and scientific research.

Worker-Peasant Lecturers' Participation in the Work of Teaching Safeguards the Correct Political Bearing of Teaching

Students of the trial point classes were from the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, therefore they were highly conscious and vigorous, loved manual labor, had practical experience in production and brought with them the good working style of diligence and austerity to the school. However, as a result of influence by the revisionist line of education, some of the people thought the main thing to do in school was to study theories and polish the technological skills. Some people said: "Throw away the hoe and pick up the control stick. When we learn about agricultural machinery our personal livelihood will be guaranteed." This shows that even among students in the trial point classes it was still necessary to solve the question of for whom do we study and how to study.

Faced with this question some of the teachers thought since they were targets of re-education, they were not in a position to change the students' ideology. Other teachers thought they were only responsible for teaching the students theory and not responsible for their "revolutionization." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "All works in the school are for transforming the students' ideology," the worker-peasant lecturers thought the question of whether to give first priority to political and ideological education was a question of principle concerning the issue of what bearing do we persevere in, what line do we implement and what kind of people do we train.

In order to use the proletarian world outlook to educate the students and solve the question of for whom do we study and how to study, the worker-peasant lecturers made class struggle a principal subject of study and gave class education to the students: The worker-peasant lecturers, teachers and students went to visit the "Ditch of Ten Thousand Victims" at Haokang, listened to reports of recalling of bitterness and thinking of sweetness and watched the film "Rent Collecting Yard." The worker-peasant lecturers also personally told the students about their bitter family histories, recalled bitterness and thought about sweetness in front of the students to heighten their class consciousness and help them make clear ideologically the aim of studying for the sake of revolution. The students said: "We go to college for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and not for the sake of ourselves. We must not follow the old road of 'during the first year we remain native, the second year we become foreign and the third year we recognize our parents no more.'"

After seeing the aim of study clearly the students always thought about the poor and lower-middle peasants and world revolution although they remained physically in school. Some students constantly gave thought to the question of how to develop animal husbandry in their production brigades and some sent special fodders and "920" insecticides they themselves developed to their production brigades for trial and popularization.

Worker-Peasant Lecturers' Participation in the Work of Teaching Helps To Promote Political Re-Education of Existing Teachers and Urge Them To Study Professional Skills Anew

Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of for whom do we work is a fundamental question and a question of principle." In many localities in Heilungkiang Province the poor and lower-middle peasants urgently wanted their tractor-drawn hand-held plows be innovated to solve the problem of "panting after the plow, since we have raced after the tractor."

The innovated plow designed by existing teachers was complicated in structure, difficult for manufacturing, high in cost and wasteful in the use of steel materials. However the worker-peasant lecturers proposed a simple design in accordance with the equipment and technical skill actually available in the countryside, which was convenient to use, easy to process, low in cost and simple to popularize. After a 40-day continuous battle, a machine after the worker-peasant lecturers' design was successfully made which solved the question of "panting after the plow" and was warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

These two different designs were in reality a reflection of two different ideologies and two different world outlooks in the work of designing. Therefore the process of design and manufacture became a process of political re-education of the existing teachers. The teachers said with a deep understanding: "Having a desire to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants alone will not do, what is more important is to possess the ideological feeling of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The worker-peasant

lecturers helped us not only in the innovation of designs, but also, and more important still, in the reform of our bourgeois world outlook of longing for things big and foreign and of divorcing ourselves from practice."

Participation in teaching by worker-peasant lecturers with rich experience in the practice of production also brought about favorable conditions for the existing teachers to study their professional skills anew. For instance, during the lecture on how to grasp the proper timing for the mating of horses according to the law governing changes in the ovary, worker-peasant lecturers proposed on the basis of their experience in the practice of production acquired through the years: It is too early for mating during the third stage. During the fourth stage mating is optional. The fifth stage is the right timing for mating. Thus restrictions stated in old textbooks were broken, whereby the contents of the curricula were reformed. A teacher on the subject of multiplication of domesticated animals said: "This is a living knowledge which I could never learn from books. The worker-peasant lecturers are also good professional teachers for us."

When worker-peasant lecturers take part in the work of teaching, they not only bring into the school advanced skills and experience but also take the teachers and students out of the school to learn how to solve certain key questions. In this way they enrich the curricula, bring the relation between the school and the factory as well as the relation between the school and the commune closer, and create favorable conditions for the establishment of a new system for socialist universities.

During the spring farming season this year a teacher of agricultural machinery copied another earlier design and made a rake as it was needed for production. At that time he was very proud of it, thinking that he was very advanced. Upon seeing it, worker-peasant lecturers pointed out that this type of rake had gone out of use in production long ago and that rakes being used extensively in production nowadays were of a much later type. Later they brought new rakes to the school to give the teachers and students a lecture on new techniques in the reform of agricultural implements. In this way the worker-peasant lecturers transmitted their advanced experience as well as enriched the curricula; and were thus warmly welcomed by the teachers and students.

The worker-peasant lecturers also took the teachers and students out of the school to Hailun hsien's tractor repair and assembly works where they spent seven days' time to solve the key problem of using the method of electro-plating to restore the production of spare parts. In this way they brought the relation between the school and the factory closer and changed the past practice of running the school behind closed doors.

* * *

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Scouting for Underground Resources

- A story of geological fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1970)

In our great motherland lying underground are rich resources. To break open the gate to one treasure mountain after another and explore underground resources for socialist construction, separate teams of geological workers armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung are braving the torrid heat of summer, and wind and snowstorms, day by day, month by month, all the year round, fighting over towering mountains and ridges, in deserts and plains and in streams, rivers and the sea. They are underground resources scouts and pace-setters in socialist construction.

The Mine Lies Beneath Our Ground and Not in Between the Covers of a Foreign Book

One sultry summer in a remote mountain on the plateaus of Yunnan and Kweichow, where the temperature rose to over 40 degrees Centigrade and the air was oppressive, a sub-team of the No. 3 geological team of Yunnan Provincial Geological Bureau was following a trail once traversed by the Red Army, braving the scorching sunshine at the height of summer, climbing overhanging cliffs, fording streams, plodding through gullies, and fighting hard in an area known as "Blazing Mountain."

Laying down their knapsacks under the shadow of a suan-chieh tree, they turned where they were into a battlefield for revolutionary mass criticism. In a high-pitched voice, Party group leader Tai Ch'eng-i recited Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle." Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the team members looked back over the historic lessons provided by geological personnel who had climbed the "Blazing Mountain" six times. In this area were discovered long ago clues to a metalliferous mine.

But in the past, a "specialist" arrived at the mining area only to post himself under the suan-chieh tree for a look far beyond and declared in a sardonic tone, "It's a pity, it's a pity! This mine is not so large as the size of one of my shoes! What kind of a mine are you still looking for here?" Just one word from a foreigner was then taken as a pronouncement of "death" upon a metalliferous mine.

The team members blasted the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They said loftily, "The mine lies beneath our ground and not in between the covers of a foreign book! That foreign 'specialist' actually did not investigate the geological conditions of the mining area. He had no sooner started at it than he broke into an outburst of conclusions. That's typical subjective idealism."

The revolutionary mass criticism swept away the stumbling block on the road of advance. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking filled the geological fighters with infinite wisdom and strength. "To investigate is to solve a problem." They decided to drill into the old tunnel which had showed the clues to a metalliferous mine, in order to make a penetrating investigation and research.

The mouth of the pit blocked by fallen rocks, they dug under to remove the earth one spadeful after another. They had shortly begun when new rocks toppled to fill up again the tunnel they had excavated. What was to be done under the circumstances? To keep working presented a great hazard. To back out was to give up the attempt to get the urgently needed data.

Then in the ears of Tai Ch'eng-i rang Chairman Mao's great teaching, "This army is imbued with an indomitable spirit. It must vanquish all the enemy and will never yield to him." All the difficulties and hazards in the world give way to the red rising sun that shines through one's heart.

Hitting the nail on the head, Tai Ch'eng-i said, "Without getting into the tiger's lair, how can we catch the cub?" To back out means bowing to the foreigner's 'conclusion.' As geological fighters who have been taught by Chairman Mao, we have the courage to break our way across spiked mountains and through seas of fire."

Under his leadership, the team members fought their way through multiple difficulties, and finally discovered new clues to a metalliferous mine.

When the news became known, all the members of the No. 3 geological team became jubilant and animated, and descended on the mining area in succession. The throbbing of one drilling machine after another was followed by the excavation of one tunnel after another and the test of one ore sample after another. .....To find out the condition of the mine with the best possible speed, the geological fighters combined a revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude as they tested and analyzed over 5,000 pieces of samples one by one.

Massive first-hand data showed that though the ore-laden area here was not wide, a very thick layer of ore promised a fair-sized metalliferous mine. They further teamed up with the scientific research unit to solve the problem about the multi-purpose utilization of this mine.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking brought about the rejuvenation of a metalliferous mine once served with a "death verdict" by a foreigner. An iron-clad fact declared bankruptcy on subjective idealism and the "slavish comprador philosophy."

Face Snowstorms and Severe Cold Undauntedly and Make Revolution Single-Mindedly

Over the Ch'ilien Mountain was a world of fluttering snow-flakes with everything frozen up for miles around in the severity of winter. The howling north wind sweeping up snow pellets, sand and stones almost blinded

one's eyes, and hit one's face like the stab of a knife. Beginning from 1968, the comrades of the No. 1 sub-team of the No. 4 geological team of Kansu Provincial Geological Bureau hugging their precious red books and braving snowstorms and the biting cold persisted in outdoor winter activities here in a break with conventions. Over the past year and more here, they fought here and there in the deserts and on the grasslands and fulfilled the prospecting tasks for two important mining areas, achieving high speed and high quality.

To usher in the great era of the seventies and look for more mines and rich mineral deposits, they developed in the winter last year the style of fighting bravely, fearing no sacrifices and no tiredness and fighting without interruption." Into the Ch'ilien Mountain they moved again to prospect a new mining area.

To enable the speedy large-scale transportation of prospecting equipment and materials to the mining area, we must build a simple highway leading to the mining area. A small path-exploring and pach-opening team was formed. All the way, they slashed through mountains and filled up ditches and built bridges across streams. Suddenly in their way stood an over-hanging precipice. It had a length of one-kilometer and a height of over 50 meters.

The call was sounded for a battle of slashing through the mountain and carving out a path. Assigned the arduous and hazardous task of fixing and igniting the dynamite were Communist Party member Hsieh Ch'ang-ch'ing, old workers Yin Chi-ang and Li Jui-lin and demobilized armyman Tsou Wan-chin. Silently they recited Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifices, and overcome all difficulties to win victory," as they climbed up a precipice, their bodies hugging the steep wall, their hands clasping over treeroots and their feet resting on rock seams that provided a foothold. The precipice felt icy cold, hard and slippery. It was not rare that one climbed up one step only to slip down again. But they did not get the least discouraged. After an arduous battle, the 50-odd-meter-high precipice was at last conquered as they rested their feet on it.

Now they must slip down half-way from the top of the precipice, a rope wound around their bodies, in order to fix the holes for the dynamite. After an explosion, some blasted giant stones and frozen earth hung precariously atop the cliff threatening to fall at any moment.

In such a critical moment, Tsou Wan-chin thought nothing of his personal safety as he vied to be the first to climb up the precipice to remove the hazard.

In this way they promoted the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and made a towering mountain bow to their will and sliced off half-way this one-kilometer-long precipice. A highway was built, insuring the timely transportation of equipment and materials to the mining area.

After the drilling machines were put into operation, a blizzard disrupted the water-supply road. Without water, what was to be done? They developed the Tach'ing revolutionary workers' revolutionary spirit of "Going ahead when we have the conditions and going ahead even when we have not the conditions and have to create them." Without water, they must keep on working by melting snow.

Comrade Hsieh Ch'ang-ch'ing immediately led everyone to work on making snowballs which they chucked one by one into the water bucket. As a wooden bucket cannot be heated by the use of fire, they melted the snow bit by bit with a special lamp. They fully lived up to the proletarian revolutionary spirit of geological scouts who faced snowstorms and severe cold undauntedly and make revolution single-mindedly.

One Ore Rock Means One More Heart--Thousands of Red Hearts Dedicated to Chairman Mao

In the month of December, Tuichiukou commune, Fengchen hsien in Inner Mongolia witnessed a heavy snowfall with the temperature hovering 30-odd degrees Centigrade below zero. But the office of the Tuichiukou brigade was steaming hot inside. A talk given by the No. 103 geological team of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Geological Bureau on the mobilization of the masses to report ore discoveries had attracted to the place the broad masses of local poor and lower-middle peasants. The comrade of the geological team had scarcely finished speaking when poor peasant commune member Hsü Liang reported to the geological team, one by one, the precious ore rocks he had accumulated over the years.

Grasping Hsü Liang's hand, the comrade of the geological team said with feeling, "Comrade Hsü Liang, what you have reported is not just ore. It is the red heart of the poor and lower-middle peasants loyal to Chairman Mao!" On hearing this, Hsü Liang was moved to tears. It took a moment before he came out with the words, "You people have been sent to us by Chairman Mao."

A review of the past ten years and more showed how many obstacles and setbacks Hsü Liang had encountered in looking for and reporting mines.

In 1958, under the illumination of the general line personally worked out by Chairman Mao, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tuichiukou, like the rest of the people of the whole country, held high the three red banners in warm response to Chairman Mao's great call for "opening up mines" and making iron and steel in a big way, and plunged vigorously into a mass campaign for looking for and reporting mines.

Of all, Hsü Liang showed the greatest enthusiasm and the greatest fervor. From childhood he suffered much. He had deep hatred for the old society and fervent love for the new society. With one heart, he followed Chairman Mao along the socialist road. When he heard that a metalliferous mine was being explored on the No. 26 Mountain, he thought that the No. 26 Mountain closely adjoining the mountains in his village must belong to the

same range. If there was a mine in the No. 26 Mountain, then a mine could also be possibly found in his village.

From then on, he constantly climbed up mountains to look for a mine, undeterred by wind and rainstorms or a blizzard and severe cold. He crossed over all the towering mountains in the neighborhood of Tuichiukou and ran over the whole chain of mountains adjoining the No. 26 Mountain. At last, at the foot of the Hsingtunhui Mountain where Tuichiukou commune was situated, he discovered the same kind of ore rock. Acting on his report, the hsien made an investigation, and opened up a mine here. On seeing the ore dug out, Hsü Liang felt immense joy.

However, at this time, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the geological department were vehemently advocating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to dampen the mass enthusiasm in looking for and reporting mines. They demanded an immediate retreat of the masses coming out arbitrarily with such lines as that reports of mines from the masses were "unscientific" and "unreliable" and that for the masses to open mines was "uneconomical."

In Hsü Liang's home were scattered all over the place his collected rocks. Annoyed, his wife could not help saying, "Why keep playing with these rocks all the day? Can they be eaten or drunken?"

Hsü Liang thought that he and his wife had come from the same poor family. Together with her, he recalled the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness, so as to heighten the latter's class consciousness. He said significantly, "Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in us poor and lower-middle peasants. I must follow Chairman Mao with one heart in building socialism and head straight for communism. To promote construction, how can we do without iron and steel? To make iron and steel, we must have mines and we get to find them. We poor and lower-middle peasants should take the lead in looking for them!"

Such remarks from Hsü Liang enabled his wife to become fully enlightened at heart and see things more clearly. Thereafter, every time Hsü Liang wanted to climb up mountains to look for mines, she had dry provisions ready for him.

Every time Hsü Liang went out, cracking firewood and cutting weeds on the mountain, doing field work or visiting friends and relatives, he always chose to pick mountain paths usually avoided by others to keep an eye on those wierd rocks.

One day, his wife told him to see her parents in Ch'iench'i 100 li away. He got out early in the morning. Half-way, he found certain pieces of phosphate. Picking them up, he looked them over and felt them in his hands again and again, "Such good phosphate. Why not prospect it?" he said. Casting a look around, he found an old uncle plowing the field. With delight, Hsü Liang said to him, "Uncle, here is very good phosphate. It is

something we peasants cannot do without. You had better hurry to make a report to the brigade." After he said this,he picked up his things and went on his way.

After a certain period of time, he again purposely walked over 50 li to hurry to the same place. There he saw phosphate being transported to the chemical fertilizer plant one cartload after another. Only then did he set his own heart at rest heading for home.

Over the past ten years and more, Hsü Liang reported the discovery of four different mines and 18 mining points. Now he can recognize over 20 kinds of ore rocks, being honored with the title of a geological "native expert."

Hsü Liang is one of the millions of activists that have emerged in the mass campaign for reporting mines. Now, over the vast rolling land of our great motherland, the geological teams and the broad revolutionary masses are joining up to form into a colossal mine-exploring army in a war on the globe!

* * *

CADRES-MASS RELATIONS

Northwest China Commune Leading Members Have Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 15, 1970)

Leading members of manlu commune revolutionary committee of linhsia county, in northwest china's kansu province, are guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution". they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, persist in taking part in collective productive labour, have close ties with the masses and constantly raise their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has helped the constant development of revolution and production in the commune.

vice-chairman lin states: "china is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 million. it needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. that is mao tsetung thought. only with this thinking can we maintain vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm and a firm and correct political orientation."

since its establishment, the commune revolutionary committee has acted accordingly and grasped the living study and application of mao tsetung thought as the most essential factor in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, and conscientiously carried out every new instruction from chairman mao.

most of the leading members of the commune revolutionary committee come from families of working people. some were peasants themselves. but in their study, they apply mao tsetung thought to examining and criticizing their non-proletarian thinking and set strict demands on themselves. they are communist party members who have the heavy task of working for the chinese revolution and the world revolution. they are making constant progress in ideological revolutionization. no matter how busy their work, they always persist in studying chairman mao's works every day. two evenings a week are set aside for collective study.

when some members of the revolutionary committee showed signs of complacency, they studied chairman mao's teaching: "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul". they examined the problems and shortcomings in their work so as to remove ideological obstacles in continuing the revolution and improve their work.

this june, when many comrades from other places were visiting the commune's paichiano production team, which is noted for scientific farming, some leading members of the commune were filled with pride. the commune revolutionary committee immediately organized more than 100 people to visit a nearby commune and study its experience in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production in an all-round way. some leading members said: "after comparison, we find out that we are lagging far behind and have nothing to boast about." they pledged to learn from the advanced, continue the revolution and make constant progress.

comrade chao yu-teh, standing committee member of the commune revolutionary committee, found that he lacked daring and initiative

in his work. bearing this in mind, he conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people". this raised his consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he asked to be sent to a production team where the class struggle was very complicated. there he studied chairman mao's teachings on class struggle with the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants and analysed the situation in class struggle with them. they exposed and smashed the crimes of a landlord in trying to sabotage the revolution and production. this gave an impetus to the production team's revolution and production.

the commune revolutionary committee members always take part in collective productive labour and keep in close touch with the masses in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." the cadres should go out of their offices and handle routine work and have meetings right in the fields. each cadre has five tools: a basket, a manure fork, a sickle, a mattock and a hoe. they have worked and propagated mao tsetung thought wherever they went over the past four years. last year the leading cadres took part in physical labour for at least 120 days, and some for 210 days. this deepened their class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and promoted their own ideological revolutionization.

a peasant cadre once thought that there was no need for him to take part in manual labour. he felt self-conscious when he went out for the first time last winter to collect manure. with this problem in mind, he repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." his key problem, he found, was that he had forgotten, once he became a cadre, that he was still an ordinary worker. his thinking and feelings changed after he divorced from manual labour for a dozen years. so he grasped this problem and fought self at a meeting for exchanging experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. from then on, he took part in productive labour regularly and was afraid of neither dirt nor fatigue. the poor and lower-middle peasants regard him as a bosom friend and consult him whenever they have problems.

participation in collective physical labour has brought the cadres closer to the masses and spurred the revolution and production. when the commune was carrying out farm capital construction last year, the revolutionary committee proposed that farmland be reclaimed from the river. the class enemy spread rumours alleging that it was impossible, so as to sabotage the work. some people thought that the project was too hard. comrade an wen-sheng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, mobilized the commune members to discuss of project carefully. at the same time, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism to expose and put down the sabotage by the class enemy. an wen-sheng led the cadres and commune members in reclaiming land from the river. in 80 days they turned 8 hectares of riverside land into arable fields.

this mountain area 2,500 metres above sea level had low grain yield in the past. this year its grain yield per hectare averaged more than three tons, exceeding the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development". instead of depending on the state for part of its grain as in the past, it delivered 700 tons of grain to the state this year as agricultural tax and surplus grain sold. many production teams now have grain reserves.

MAO'S PHILOSOPHY

Study of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Helps Peasants Achieve Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 16, 1970)

"we reap good harvests of wheat and barley under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking" is the title of an article by the communist party branch of an east china production brigade.

the party branch of the chiehfang production brigade of the tatung people's commune in yencheng county, kiangsu province, wrote: "we deeply feel that chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is the sharp weapon for transforming both the objective and subjective world. the good harvests of wheat and barley we got this year fully bear this out.

"lying in the lower reaches of the linhsia river, our area gathers one crop of rice and another of wheat or barley every year. but the yields of wheat and barley used to lag far behind that of rice, so they were looked upon as low-yield crops. the average per-hectare yield of wheat and barley was 1,342 kilogrammes up to 1964.

"we stepped up our living study and application of the three constantly read articles during the great proletarian cultural revolution. devoted to the revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have worked with might and main and achieved good harvests of wheat and barley for years running. in 1969, we studied chairman mao's materialist dialectics and rejected the metaphysical idea that 'wheat and barley are low-yield crops'. through practice we have found the way to produce big wheat and barley harvests. we reaped a high yield of 4,767 kilogrammes of wheat and barley per hectare on 41 hectares this year. this is 3.5 times the yield in 1964, or 40 per cent above that of 1969. two of the production teams attained an average per-hectare yield of 6,390 kilogrammes.

"following chairman mao's great teaching 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', we decided to work for an even bigger harvest for the revolution during the autumn sowing in 1969. we applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in making a scientific analysis of why wheat and barley gave low yields.

"our great leader chairman mao teaches: 'in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level.' this taught us

to look upon the low-yield of wheat and barley in a historical and dialectical way. the poor and lower-middle peasants suffered endless oppression and exploitation in the old society, and the productive forces were damaged and the land became poorer over the years because very little fertilizer was added; hence the low yield. today we have socialist collective agriculture. depending on the superiority of the collective economy, the masses keep on increasing production. a fundamental change has taken place in the conditions of production. the facts disprove the view that 'wheat and barley are low-yield crops'. therefore, our ideas must keep up with what is going on, and we must strive for big harvests of wheat and barley with an even higher consciousness and greater initiative.

"there used to be a folk saying in our area that the drier the weather, the better the wheat and barley crops. so people never watered the fields no matter how dry the weather was. this is a metaphysical view.

"chairman mao teaches: 'without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction.' we acted accordingly and found that while these crops can stand a dry spell and are vulnerable to waterlogging, it does not necessarily follow that they can resist drought and need no water. on one hand, wheat and barley are damaged by water and, on the other, they need it. with this understanding, we changed our practice this year and watered the plants when the weather was dry. at the same time we took measures to prevent waterlogging. one of the methods was to irrigate at dusk and drain around midnight. in this way we provided the crops with water when they needed it and at the same time prevented waterlogging. the seedlings grew vigorously.

"we used to believe that thin-planting was essential for a good wheat and barley harvest. was this true? we analysed the problem in the light of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts. we came to the conclusion that the view was one-sided and at variance with objective law. the number of ears, their size and fullness, all combine to give a high yield. we must first aim at the number of ears, since this is primary, and then the other two. but thin-planting took into consideration only the size of the ears and so a high yield was out of the question. this was a carry-over from the past. the peasants in the old days suffered from the limitations of a small-producer economy, such as poor soil, inadequate fertilizer, poor strains of seed and poor field management, and tended to pin their hopes for a fair harvest on thin-planting. now we have socialist collective agriculture. we have a powerful collective economy. we have more and more fertilizer and have popularized good strains of seed. we are able to increase the number and size and fullness of the ears so as to tap the potential for a high yield. we switched to rational close-planting of wheat and barley a few years ago and have since experimented and summed up our experience in connection with strains, soil and fertilizer. this has played a big role in increasing yields.

"our brigade began to grow three crops a few years ago to replace the annual two crops. with the expansion of double-crop rice, the acreage of late wheat and late barley was expanded year by year. some people held that it was hard to have

a high yield of late wheat and barley. we got the masses to conscientiously sum up their experience and found out the crux of the matter was that late wheat and barley were generally sowed 20 days later than early wheat and barley. to solve this, we sowed the seeds 15 days earlier this year in the rice yields, which accounted for nearly 15 hectares. this ensured good harvests of late wheat and barley."

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes Victoriously in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1970)

china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair came to a victorious close today.

under the guidance of the brilliant banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and in the excellent situation in which the revolutionary people of the world are constantly winning new victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and china's foreign relations are daily developing, china's foreign trade workers have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, implemented the principles and policies of the socialist foreign trade of our country and, adhering to the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs, victoriously completed the export and import transactions for this fair.

the grand-scale fair received trade personages from dozens of countries and regions on the five continents, overseas chinese and chinese industrial and commercial personages in hongkong and macao. it was visited by political, economic, military, cultural, scientific, journalists and other delegations or government officials from more than ten countries including albania, viet nam, korea, romania and guinea as well as friendly organizations and progressive personages from many countries. during the month, well over ten thousand guests came to discuss business and visit the fair. the grandeur of the fair and its tremendous achievements have once again eloquently shown that "the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population are on our side. we have friends all over the world."

after visiting the exhibition on the outstanding collectives and individuals in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the industrial and agricultural products on display in the fair, many foreign friends warmly praised the chinese people for their outstanding labour with full confidence in victory and their entirely new, revolutionary mental outlook. they expressed their admiration for the splendid achievements in the high tide of the socialist revolution and socialist construction which the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, have made by rallying closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and responding to the great call of the ninth party congress by deeds. a member of the journalists' delegation of albania fighting at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism wrote the following warm words in the visitors' book for the

pavilion on chairman mao's works: "march forward proudly, the great people's china exclamation the glorious chinese communist party and the great leader chairman mao are leading you forward exclamation i wish chairman mao a long life exclamation may the friendship between albania and china be evergreen exclamation" after seeing the exhibition on outstanding figures, a japanese friend said: "grown up in maturity under the nourishment of mao tsetung thought, the heroes who fear neither hardship nor death are an inspiration to the fighting japanese people and examples for us to learn." after visiting the fair, many foreign friends from asia, africa and latin america regarded china's achievements as a contribution to the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. a friend from southern yemen who had come to china for the first time said to staff members of the fair: "i heartily hope that china will become even stronger and will thoroughly smash the imperialist monopoly and blockade. this will be the greatest support and encouragement to the oppressed people and nations of the world." a friend from the sudan said: "socialist china is developing at an astonishing speed. her marvellous achievements set a very good example for the new emerging countries."

our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity." many businessmen further strengthened their desire of expanding trade contacts with our country when they, through business discussions, got to know our country's rapidly-developed industrial and agricultural production, vast domestic market and good conditions for developing trade with foreign countries. they highly praised the china's export commodities fair for its consistent adherence to and implementation of the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs and for its new style of socialist trade with foreign countries. some new customers missed the transactions of some items because they came a bit too late. their requirements were met properly with the warm help of certain organizations of the fair. they expressed their thanks for this time and again. many foreign guests extended their greetings on china's establishment of diplomatic relations with canada, equatorial guinea and italy and on china's daily developing foreign relations. friends from trade circles of those countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with china expressed in different ways their desire for developing trade with china and their friendly feelings for the chinese government and people. they expressed dissatisfaction and indignation at u.s. imperialism's policies of carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere and of threatening world peace and security.

there was a new increase in the number of countries, regions and customers that quoted prices and settled balances in r.m.b.

this evening, the fair gave a grand reception marking its closing. over 3,000 guests and hosts attended. it was addressed by chen yu, chairman of the china's export commodities fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. attending the reception were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members concerned of the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees.

the reception was followed by a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" given by the peking opera troupe of shanghai.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Northeast China Coal Mining Administration Succeeds in Saving Electricity by Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 16, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of the nanpiao coal mining administration in northeast china's liaoning province have saved a large amount of electricity through a mass movement. they have done this in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything. this principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics."

in the first ten months of this year, the administration made 148 technical innovations for saving electricity. compared with the 1969 corresponding period, the consumption of electricity for producing one ton of coal dropped by 45 per cent, with a total reduction of 16.99 million kwh. inspite of this, the output of coal registered an increase of 51 per cent.

to keep up developing production, the administration unfolded activities of saving electricity at the beginning of this year. a few leading members had the idea that the only way to save electricity was to restrict the consumption. they did nothing except sending some people to check up figures and forms. but this did not work.

with the help of the people's liberation armymen who were supporting the left in the administration, the revolutionary committee ran a mao tsetung thought study class to solve the problem. they conscientiously studied these great teachings of chairman mao's: "it is people, not things, that are decisive" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". they held discussions on how to save electricity, whether to take positive measures to save it or just restrict the consumption passively. the revolutionary miners said pointedly: "by restricting the consumption of electricity passively instead of arousing the masses to save it, some comrades see only the material factor and fail to see what a role people can play. this shows that the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not yet been thoroughly eliminated."

the workers' sharp criticism made the revolutionary committee understand the necessity of full mobilizing the masses, bringing into full play their subjective initiative, and turning the spiritual force into tremendous material strength. this was the only way to save electricity. the committee then conducted widespread propaganda work, explaining to every miner the great significance of saving electricity. the miners' consciousness of saving electricity for the revolution was thus greatly raised. this soon gave rise to a mass movement throughout the mining administration. the workers of dewatering always keep electricity, water, coal, air or oil from leaking out. the mechanics see to it that the machines operate unnecessarily not even for one minute.

after the masses were mobilized, in order to make the movement to save electricity advance in a planned way, the mining administration revolutionary committee organized a "three-in-one" investigation group with the veteran workers as the main force and including the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary

technicians. the group made load examination of every piece of electric equipment. it found out that the cranes, air compressors, ventilators and pumps -- the four major kinds of equipment which account for two thirds of the mining administration's electric power consumption -- were formerly designed according to foreign conventions and with the preconception that the excavation would be done to a depth of some 500 metres. but now the excavation was actually done to the depth of about 200 metres. therefore, much electricity was wasted.

rembers of the group mobilized the masses to criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and make technical innovations on the four major kinds of equipment for saving electricity. through repeated experiments they succeeded in reducing voltage operation to save the power lost when starting the motor. this method has been applied to 27 pieces of electric equipment. it alone has helped save 4,550 kwh a day.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chairman Mao's Instruction on Medical and Health Work Guides Frontier Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 15, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chengtzushan production team of manpang commune in tengchung county in yunnan province, southwest china, have developed a cooperative medical service in line with chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

this mountain village which was a "malaria area" before liberation has become a village where many people can prevent and treat diseases.

ruthlessly oppressed by the landlords before liberation the people were always in danger of contracting malaria. malignant malaria was rampant in 1942, 1947 and 1949. the rate of incidence was 90 per cent and the mortality rate was 42 per cent.

under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the communist party, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team were emancipated and agricultural production developed. but the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi kept chengtzushan short of doctors and medicine. the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the poor and lower-middle peasants in chengtzushan deepened the movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the wenke brigade to which the chengtzushan team belongs set up a cooperative medical station in april 1969, with the poor and lower-middle peasants in control of medical and health work. they adhered to chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" and began a mass movement in january 1970 to study medical knowledge and the prevention and treatment of diseases. most of the people have learned to use common medicines and treat ordinary ailments. the village has a garden for growing

medicinal herbs. the production team has a dispensary and every household has a medical kit and a health worker who can prescribe medicine and treat common illnesses.

who would teach the masses medicine and the treatment of diseases? this was the first problem they faced in turning their village into a "red doctors' village". as chengtzushan had only a health worker who was a newly trained barefoot doctor, this was a big problem. the team revolutionary leading group and the masses repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." the poor and lower-middle peasants held that if they were studying medicine for the revolution, there was no difficulty that they could not overcome. a 76-year-old poor peasant named chang wen-chu led the health worker and commune members to the mountains to collect medicinal herbs, presented fresh shoots of the herbs for prescriptions kept as a family heirloom and showed others how to use them. after this example, a mass movement for presenting prescriptions and herbs began. the masses offered more than 200 prescriptions and over 200 kinds of medicines in a few days. they planted the herbs and labelled each plant with the name of the herb. a mass movement to study medicine and treat diseases followed. in the evening, the health worker taught people new acupuncture methods which are very effective but easy to learn and how to prevent and treat infectious and recurrent diseases. after three months of study and practice, most of the commune members could use over 20 prescriptions and dozens of kinds of medicinal herbs and could needle a dozen acupuncture points.

at the same time, the peasants continued to collect and plant medicinal herbs and produce medicines. they set up a medicinal herb research group composed of leading cadres, barefoot doctors and commune members which tested the prescriptions and herbs presented by the masses so that they could produce medicines with good effect. they now produce more than 60 kinds of medicine in liquid, powder, tablet and tincture form.

through more than eight months of hard struggle, the peasants created "red doctors' village" and made big changes. they pay attention to keeping good environmental hygiene and preventing diseases. they set up many new latrines, filled in stagnant ponds and cleared away over 50 tons of manure, thus linking the collection of manure with the health campaign. environmental hygiene has been greatly improved. chengtzushan today wiped out malaria. some chronic ailments which had been neglected for a long time are being treated. all this has effectively kept people in good health.

an old poor peasant kuo cheng-chun made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he worked at dredging canals, building roads and cleaning latrines for the collective over the past few months. the production team paid him but he refused and said: "everything, including my life, was given me by chairman mao. i will do my best to carry out chairman mao's instructions so long as i live."

after almost four months of hard and intensive work this year, members of the chengtzushan production team dug a 174-metre-long tunnel through the rocks, built an irrigation canal over 1.7 kilometres long and opened up 1.6 hectares of farmland. as a result, the production team won a good grain harvest. total grain output rose from 20 tons last year to 40.5 tons this year.

IRRIGATION

East China Peasants Build Arduous Irrigation Project Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 16, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of yungkang county, chekiang province, have built a 12-kilometre-long irrigation canal in a little more than one year, bringing water to one-third of the county's farmland. in achieving this, they took the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in china's socialist agriculture, as their example and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

yungkang county is a rolling land. it had poor irrigation facilities and was often hit by waterlogging and drought. during the great leap forward in 1958 the people of the county built a reservoir -- the red flag reservoir, in the mountains in the eastern part of the county. this reservoir irrigated large tracts of land and grain output rapidly grew. however the water source of the reservoir was rather limited and the needs of irrigation could not be met. the communes proposed to the county that a canal be built to lead the water of the tung river to the reservoir so as to extend the irrigated acreage. this reasonable proposal was turned down under the pretext that there were no "experts" and modern equipment on hand.

after its birth during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county revolutionary committee organized investigation, intending to carry out the proposal. they found that the proposed canal had to go through more than 20 hill tops and 8 mountains. the arduous project required the filling in of 17 swamps and the construction of four overhead aqueducts with a total length of more than 1,600 metres, the highest being more than 20 metres above the ground. should they rely on their own efforts or ask the state for aid and should they rely on the masses or on the "experts" in building the canal? the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres said: "devoted to the revolution and working with our own hands, we shall make everything."

the project started at the end of 1968. tens of thousands of peasants brought about a vigorous upsurge in revolutionary mass criticism on the construction site. they sharply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy, the "line of exclusive reliance on experts" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they said: "in the past, the capitalist roaders relied on bourgeois experts, adhered to foreign conventions, and asked the state for aid. they became lazier over the years. now we rely on mao tsetung thought and our own efforts, we can perform miracles."

the first thing they had to do in building the canal was to accurately gauge the flow of the tung river. led by the county revolutionary committee, a "three-in-one" survey and designing team was established, consisting of experienced old poor peasants, revolutionary cadres and technicians. the team crossed mountains to make investigation and held discussions with veteran peasants. they accurately gauged the river flow and completed the designing in less than 30 days.

most difficult in building the canal was the construction of the aqueducts. the peasants persisted in relying on their own efforts and started with indigenous methods. they learned technique through working and made the equipment they lacked.

3.5-metre-wide steel meshes were needed in making the concrete aqueducts, but they were not available on the construction site. what should be done? 40 young people from the hunghu people's commune boldly accepted the task of making the meshes. they learned while working. although they got bricks on their hands they kept on working. they finally manufactured seven indigenous wire netting machines with tin plates and timber and turned out 12,000 metres of meshes up to standard.

they strove to complete the project before the high water season set in this year. it was in the dead of winter and the temperature was below zero when the poor and lower-middle peasants were pouring concrete on the no. 3 aqueduct. pooling their wisdom, the peasants put up many thatched sheds and made indigenous devices to maintain the necessary temperature. this ensured the work to go on round the clock in winter.

the no. 3 aqueduct was more than 700 metres long. the supports of the aqueduct were over 20 metres high, each weighing 36 tons. the lack of a big hoist made it difficult for the merits of different plans, they decided to erect the supports section by section and then weld them in place. thus they succeeded in lifting the supports with an ordinary hoist.

a huge rock, over 10 metres high, stood in the way between the river and the irrigation canal. it had to be blasted. however, it was snowing heavily. the rock was smooth and slippery. the commune members armed with mao tsetung thought were resolved to overcome every difficulty. carrying hammers and chisels and braving wind and snow, they helped one another on to the huge rock and worked on cliff face. it was very difficult for them to drill blast holes and set explosive charges because they could hardly get a foothold. they might fall into the river any time. they first drilled small holes and fixed boards for people to stand on. working with a will for more than half a month, they succeeded in removing the rock and leading the water into the canal. the whole project was completed six months ahead of schedule.

now the canal brings irrigation to well over 6,000 hectares of farmland. this year the county had the best early rice harvest in its history. it was 20 per cent above that of last year when the county's per hectare grain yield was nearly 7 tons.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador Robo Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Academy of Sciences Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1970)

albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences which returned to peking after visiting albania. yuen chin-chien, head, and all members, of the delegation were present at the banquet.

also present at the banquet were comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, comrade keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including comrades chiao kuan-hua, tsui hsing, ting hsi-lin, yu chan, li lien-ching and han hsu.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

New Burmese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

u thein maung, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the union of burma to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by train today.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Visit to Northwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left peking by special plane today for a visit to sian, yenan and other places.

present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council;

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned including chi peng-fei, li chiang, kuang jen-nung, huang tso-chen, chang chi-chih, chang tzu-liang, ma jen-hui, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

accompanying samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk on their trip are prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and others.

seeing them off at the airport were also princess soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame van piny.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao, and comrades wang chen and yang ling are in the company of samdech and madame sihanouk on their visit.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Sian on a Visit

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 16, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in sian this afternoon by special plane on a visit. full of profound feelings for the fighting cambodian people, more than one hundred thousand revolutionary people in sian lined the streets to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm welcome.

a revolutionary atmosphere of militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia prevailed throughout the city of sian today. early in the morning, workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen, red guards, revolutionary cadres and other revolutionary people streamed from all directions to the airport or went into the streets to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the shensi provincial command of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. units stationed in shensi and the sian municipal revolutionary committee including li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao, hsiao chun, chang pei-hsin, ma hsi-sheng, yang meng-yun, fang sheng-wu, cai hsin-fu, liu ling, liang chi-min, yao chang-chuan and sun chang-hsing.

arriving in sian for a visit with samdech norodom sihanouk were: prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and others.

flying the national flags of china and cambodia, the sian airport was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. a huge streamer on the airport building reads: "a warm welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation"

at about one o'clock in the afternoon, the special plane carrying samdech norodom sihanouk landed at the airport amidst cheers. when samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests stepped down the plane, the principal leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial command of the p.l.a. walked up to them and warmly shook hands with them. as samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by these leading members, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport became a scene of joyous festivity with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers of "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech norodom sihanouk, accompanied by chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee li jui-shan, then rode in an open car to the city proper where he received a warm welcome from more than one hundred thousand revolutionary people lining the streets.

waving the national flags of china and cambodia, the welcoming crowds shouted time and again: "we firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" artists among the welcoming crowds performed revolutionary dances and selections from modern revolutionary theatrical works. armed militiamen militantly saluted samdech norodom sihanouk, who kept waving back to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao and comrades wang chen and yang ling accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk to sian and attended the banquet.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Embassy in Finland Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

the chinese embassy in finland has given several film receptions at which the chinese colour documentary films "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown. the films were warmly received by the audience, according to a helsinki report.

more than 200 people attended the film receptions. among them were finnish government officials, friends from industrial, commercial and cultural circles, and progressive youth.

the audience warmly applauded each time when the brilliant images of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao appeared on the screen.

many finnish friends enthusiastically talked about their impressions on the films. they said: "chairman mao has saved china and the chinese people. chairman mao is the hope of the peoples of the world." "we have seen the enthusiasm of labour displayed and the great achievements won by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao in building socialism." some finnish friends firmly held the hands of the chinese comrades and cordially asked them to convey their greetings to chairman mao and wished chairman mao a long long life.

finnish friends said that the yangtze bridge at nanking built by china through self-reliance is highly advanced in the world and is another expression of mao tsetung thought in building socialism in china. they said: "the yangtze bridge at nanking is a flower in the bridge-building history of the world." after seeing the film "the yangtze bridge at nanking", an old finnish worker aged sixty odd who had been in service in the railway department for many years said: "the industrious chinese people plus mao tsetung thought can create any miracles." he shouted excitedly: "salute to the glorious and great chinese people exclamation salute to the people's republic of china exclamation glory to the chinese people exclamation" the voice of the old worker won warm applause from those present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

the table tennis delegation with nguyen duy hung as its head, of the democratic republic of viet nam, left peking by train this afternoon for a visit to korea.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung and hou chien and chinese table tennis players.

also present at the station were bui tan linn, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and cnom jong yong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government Holds Reception in Honor of Visiting Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 14, 1970)

the tanzanian government held a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader, now on a friendly visit here.

among those present at the reception were amir nabib jamal, tanzanian minister for finance; job malecela lusinde, minister for communications, transport and labour; mgonja, minister for national education; mhavile, minister for lands, housing and urban development; sheikh ali hassan mwenyi, minister of state in the president's office; isael elinawinga, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; sokoine, minister of state in the second vice-president's office and other government officials.

chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was present at the reception.

the chinese government delegation recently visited moshi, capital of kilimanjaro region, and arusha, capital of arusha region, in north tanzania.

US AND VIETNAM WAR

Mr. Melvin Laird, No Hurry for Arrogant Ravings

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

a u.s. rf-4c phantom military reconnaissance plane flagrantly intruded into the airspace of the democratic republic of viet nam to carry out espionage activities on november 13 and was shot down by the vietnamese people's army. the vietnamese people's army has done a good job exclamation the incorrigible u.s. imperialist aggressor pirates should be severely trounced exclamation

but u.s. secretary of defence melvin laird was annoyed by this valiant act of the vietnamese people's army. he came out with a statement that very day, asserting that the united states remains ready "to take appropriate action in response" to the deeds of the vietnamese people's army.

mr. melvin laird, there is no hurry for arrogant ravings.

the u.s. imperialist acts of aggression in viet nam and the whole of indo-china are frenzied and desperate, besides being inappropriate. from eisenhower to kennedy, from kennedy to johnson, and from johnson to nixon, u.s. imperialism has, from supplying money, guns and advisers to its running dogs in support of their suppression of the south vietnamese and other peoples in indo-china to being obliged to come out itself to fight a "special warfare", to sending hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops to fight a "local war" and to nixon's flagrant dispatch of troops to invade cambodia thereby launching a war of aggression against the whole of indo-china, "escalated the war" again and again and employed every kind of up-to-date weapons short of nuclear weapons in the war. to u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature, these rabid acts of aggression can by no means be called "appropriate". furthermore, in order to compel the vietnamese people and other peoples in indo-china to yield and surrender, u.s. imperialism has resorted to various kinds of war blackmail and played all sorts of "peace" fraud. however, fearing no blackmail and refusing to be taken in by fraud, the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people have given u.s. imperialism and its running dogs a severe beating on the battlefield, smashed all its war blackmail and punctured its "peace" fraud one after another, thus driving it to its wit's end and putting it in a fix. it is nothing but a day-dream now for laird to try to intimidate the vietnamese people and tie their hands in carrying on the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through "appropriate action in response".

laird also said that the united states "will continue to take those actions necessary to protect the lives of our men." this trick of laird's is nothing new. it was under this sign that u.s. imperialism made every war "escalation" in indo-china, as in the case of kennedy's "special warfare", johnson's "local war", and particularly nixon's invasion of cambodia, his last desperate move. let us ask mr. laird, why should the u.s. government dispatch hundreds of thousands of troops and tens of thousands of planes to the territory of viet nam which is thousands of miles away from the united states proper "to protect the lives" of its men? obviously it was brazen aggression, yet laird called it "to protect the lives of our men". what gangster logic exclamation

at present, u.s. imperialism has landed itself in an extremely embarrassed position and is at the end of its tether in its war of aggression against indo-china. but laird's statement again shows that it will continue to make a desperate struggle like a cornered beast. the way to deal with such imperialism which is aggressive by nature is to trounce it severely and put it to death. it can be decidedly said that the day when laird takes "appropriate action in response" is precisely the time when u.s. imperialism suffers still more disastrous defeat on the battlefield in indo-china. if you do not believe it, just wait and see.

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* NATIONAL *
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ART AND LITERATURE

"Literature of Exposure" Is Reactionary Literature That "Exposes" the People

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

> The following articles again attack Chou Yang for having advocated the "literature of exposure" and "writing the truth," both of which are said to be inimical to the cause of proletarian revolution.--SCMP Ed.

"If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will sing the praise of the bourgeoisie but not the proletariat; if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will sing the praise of the proletariat but not the bourgeoisie. You must be either the one or the other." Who are praised and who are exposed? That is the acid test that distinguishes revolution from counter-revolution.

Early in the forties when the war against Japan was in a very difficult time, an adverse current of reactionary literature and art that served the national enemy and the class enemy rose in Yenan, the holy land of the revolution. It was the "literature of exposure" fanatically advocated by Chou Yang, leader of the "Quartet," in his poisonous weeds, "Random Talks on Literature and Life" and "Wang Shih-wei's Literary and Art Outlook and Ours."

Refuting Several Preposterous View of "Literature of Exposure"

In advocating the "literature of exposure," Chou Yang formed many preposterous views. We have selected the principal ones and analyzed them here.

(1) So-called "darkness in both sides." On the one hand Chou Yang self-righteously declared that "there was darkness in the old China," but on the other hand he said with some ulterior motive, "The new life is not without flaw" and "There is of course also 'dirt and darkness' in the oppressed and the exploited." This "darkness in both side" view fully revealed Chou Yang's reactionary soul.

Marxist historical materialism holds that the representative of light of mankind is the broad masses of working people, that "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that creates the history of the world," and that all exploiting classes that hinder the progress of history will always be a symbol of darkness. Chou Yang, who styled himself a Marxist, madly opposed this brilliant law of history and falsely accused the working people of being "dirt and darkness." It is obvious that his spearhead was pointed at the great Communist Party of China and the anti-Japanese bases under its leadership.

What then is the "light" of Chou Yang?

Chou Yang said, "The exploiting and oppressing classes, so long as they still play a progressive role in history, will have elements of 'light and purity.'"

That is completely the view of an apologist for the exploiting classes. If we open the history of mankind, can we find any exploiting class there which did not build its own "paradise" by squeezing the blood and sweat of the working people? Marx said, "As soon as capital came to the world, it has always been something that exudes blood and filth from every pore from head to foot." Even when the bourgeoisie fought against feudal rule for power, their basic object was merely to replace one system of exploitation with another.

By portraying the blood-sucking vampires of the exploiting classes as "bright and pure" angels, Chou Yang was prettifying the then Japanese monopoly bourgeoisie and Chiang Kai-shek's comprador bourgeoisie, so that they might enslave the Chinese people even more lustily. His "there was darkness in the old China" was only a feint. In Chou Yang's dictionary of phrases, "darkness in both sides" meant only "darkness of the people" and "darkness in revolution." If he was not resolutely hostile to the revolutionary cause of the people, how could he have uttered such nonsense that confused light with darkness?

(2) So-called "exposure of darkness." Chou Yang declared that he had already "sung the paean of praise to Yenan," and that from now on he would "write faithfully about all its aspects," so as to "exorcise" and "correct" its evils. He even cried, "Don't tolerate darkness!" That goes further to expose Chou Yang's wolfish ambitions of opposing the revolution.

Was it really intolerance of darkness? Yet Chou Yang and the darkest Japanese aggressors and Chiang Kai-shek's reactionaries were beasts of the same lair. He not only "tolerated" these common enemies of the

people, but virtually prostrated himself at their feet, took orders from them with bowed head, and willingly served as their shameful criminal accomplice. Toward the bright, splendid revolutionary cause of the people, Chou Yang showed not even the slightest tolerance. He forbade people to sing paeans of praise to the revolution, because he wanted his counter-revolutionary partners to sing loudly curses against the revolution.

You don't believe that? Then read one of their masterpieces, a collection of anti-Party satirical essays published under the title of Wild Lilies, produced by Trotskyite Wang Shih-wei under the direction of Chou Yang. This big poisonous weed depicts Yenan as a place where "wickedness and apathy" could be found "everywhere," viciously curses and condemns the Party leadership, and declares that the "root" that produced so-called "darkness" would be "completely eradicated."

Do you hear that? What difference is there between that and the tone of the overt enemies? No wonder that as soon as such a big poisonous weed appeared, the Kuomintang special service, regarding it as a godsend, had it reproduced in large quantities and used it as new cannon balls for the anti-communist, anti-people campaign. Can that be said to be "exposure of darkness"? No, it was purely an attack against light and against the revolution!

Under the pretext of "writing faithfully" about "life," this gang of anti-Party vermin actually manufactured false rumors and committed slander. In coordination with the Japanese invaders' "mopping-up" campaigns and the Chiang bandit gang's "encirclement and annihilation," they aimed to "exorcise" from the inside the newborn people's revolutionary political power of Yenan and lead the people of the whole country to the "correct" track of semi-feudalism and semi-colonialism formed of the trinity of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. The object of Chou Yang and company was vicious indeed!

(3) So-called "literature and art is a weapon of self-criticism." Chou Yang said with certainty: "Literature and art should be one of the weapons of self-criticism." That is a sinister statement with a concealed malignant object. The proletariat has never excluded the use of literature and art for criticizing itself and its allies. However, such criticism "must truly take the stand of the people and speak with the utmost enthusiasm for protecting and educating the people," so as to inspire the people to go forward instead of exposing them as an enemy.

Here we cannot help but ask: Why shouldn't the proletariat, the Communist Party, new democracy, and socialism be praised? The revolutionary people sing the praise of the Party and the great leader, the soldier-children of workers and peasants, and their new life. But that is offensive to the bourgeois lords and squires. They cannot sit there and watch, but must launch a "punitive expedition" with "self-criticism" as a weapon. Thus it may be seen that Chou Yang's "literature and art should be a weapon of self-criticism" made use of "self-criticism" only as a blind. What Chou Yang and his gang wanted was to use literature and art as a weapon against

the Party and the people. They pretended to support the Party but actually opposed it, pretended to love the people's army but actually wanted to break it to pieces, pretended to defend the revolutionary bases but actually tried to subvert them. If they did not cherish deep-seated class hatred for the people and the revolution, then why did they abhor works of literature and art that sang the praise of the people and the revolution?

Chairman Mao has pointed out acutely: "Works that sing the praise of the light of the proletariat may not necessarily be great, but those that portray the so-called 'darkness' of the proletariat must necessarily be insignificant." On the basis of confusing light with darkness, Chou Yang and his gang stealthily changed the content of praise and condemnation, and holding the banner of "self-criticism," attacked the light of the proletariat, the proletarian revolution, and the proletarian dictatorship. What is it if the so-called "literature of exposure" is not genuinely counter-revolutionary literature?

"Intervention in Life"--a Variation of "Literature of Exposure"

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the great leader Chairman Mao carried out, politically and theoretically, thorough and systematic criticism against the "literature of exposure" concocted by Chou Yang and his gang. But Chou Yang, adept in the dual tactics of counter-revolution, immediately changed course to sail with the wind. He freely engaged in sham criticism and self-examination in an attempt to conceal his hirelings and conserve his strength for a new counter-attack. This struggle of criticism and counter-criticism went on for a long time and never completely ceased. Shortly before and after our socialist revolution entered triumphantly into 1957, Chou Yang, acting in support of the resistance activities of the bourgeoisie, produced his "literature of exposure" in a new guise, launching a new attack on the proletariat on an even larger scale. One of the catchwords of the attack was "Intervention in life."

Chou Yang said, "Don't think that everything is perfect under the socialist system. The seamy side of the socialist system should be exposed." He madly and furiously cried: "We must intervene in life!"

"Intervention in life" was in fact not Chou Yang's invention. We heard such a cry a long time ago from Sholokhov, the patriarch of revisionist literature! By closely following in the footsteps of their foreign master and peddling it in the socialist new China, Chou Yang and his gang wanted only to turn the literature and art of the new China into a criminal instrument for restoring capitalism. This was because the slogan was put forward on a stand that was hostile to socialism. It slandered the life of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, calling it a dark mess, and then called upon the demons and monsters of the literary and art circles to "intervene" and "boldly expose the seamy side." Such "intervention" and "exposure" was an attack from the opposite side of socialism on the Party, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to change socialism into capitalism.

Thus it may be seen that "Intervention in life" was a one hundred percent counter-revolutionary slogan.

Under the instigation of the counter-revolutionary slogan of "Intervention in life," a batch of poisonous weed which met the needs of the bourgeois Right was produced one after another by Chou Yang and his gang around 1957. Look at the following:

"Internal Information From Our Paper," a counter-revolutionary feature article extolled by Chou Yang as something that "increasingly calls the attention of all." It was produced in June-October, 1956, when the bourgeois Right Wing in the country, taking advantage of a threatening attack on the Party from the evil wind of the Soviet revisionist "20th Congress," painstakingly carved the image of Huang Chia-ying, a typical example of "intervention in life," showing in an artistic manner the basic strategy of the Rightists against the Party and revealing, from the "inside" of the bourgeoisie, "news" of the Right Wing offense.

"Early Spring Weather of Intellectuals," an anti-Party satire which Chou Yang ravingly claimed was "truly well written and poetical." It was published in March 1957, in a political climate in which the bourgeois Right Wing was determined to match strength with the proletariat. It launched an all-out attack against the Party leadership, slanderously described the political life of socialism as being "hot and cold by turns," and madly invoked the so-called "time of spring warmth and blossoms," i.e., the coming of capitalist restoration. It was a counter-revolutionary bugle that directly incited the Right Wing to attack the Party.

"The Visitor," an anti-Party novel produced by Fang Chi, a confederate of Chou Yang. It was published in May 1958, in an excellent situation in which the offensive of the bourgeois Right Wing was repulsed on a nationwide scale and advances were being made on all fronts. Through the mouth of K'ang Min-fu, a counter-revolutionary, it madly gave vent to its deep-seated hatred for the socialist system. It was an extremely vicious manifesto in which Rightists who eluded the net slandered the great anti-counter-revolutionary movement and the anti-Rightist struggle and furiously counter-attacked the proletariat.

Enough! When these "representative works" are viewed in the light of the international over-flooding of revisionism at the time and the widespread applause from the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries that greeted the publication of such poisonous weed, is it not clear that the so-called "intervention in life" was in fact opposition to the Party and socialism and that the literature of "intervention in life" was completely Rightist literature?

When the reactionary classes are intoxicated with promises of gain, they often stage again and again the same fiasco of trouble-making. The attack launched in the fifties against the Party by Chou Yang and his gang was almost the same as the anti-Party activities of the forties. "Intervention in life" was in fact a reprint of the "literature of exposure" under

the new situation of the class struggle. But the laws of history are ruthless. "No matter how formidable the Chinese and foreign reactionaries may be (and such formidableness is a historical necessity and need not excite the least wonder), we can defeat them." Under the great power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "intervention in life," like "literature of exposure," can only meet with utter bankruptcy.

Uncovering a Black Line in the History of Literature and Art

No phenomenon that occurs in the ideological sphere is a fortuitous co-incidence. It is always governed by an inevitable law of its genesis and development. A black line in the history of literature and art is revealed from the "literature of exposure" to "intervention in life."

Chairman Mao has clearly and positively pointed out: "In a period of reaction, the bourgeois writers and artists would portray the revolutionary masses as a riotous rabble and themselves as saintly men. Light and darkness change places in an upside down manner." This is true of the literature and art of all exploiting classes in a period of reaction. With the decline of capitalism, bourgeois literature and art of the 19th century that was critical of reality openly raised the banner of "exposure of darkness." To save capitalism from its doom, it made some superficial criticism of the ills of capitalism without touching the essence by "making little reproof and giving big help," while doing everything it could to denigrate and attack the rising proletariat and their revolutionary movement. The worker-peasant masses that appeared under the pen of bourgeois writers were misrepresented as the mob or vilified as knaves. Its criticism against reality and the bourgeoisie was a pretense, but its slander against the proletariat was real.

Such reactionary current of literary and art thought of the bourgeoisie, once introduced in a socialist country, will inevitably evolve into a counter-revolutionary, revisionist current of literary and art thinking. The doctrine of "writing the truth," which Chou Yang extolled as "the highest principle of art," was in fact a variation of the doctrine of criticism of reality under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Such doctrine of "writing the truth" is radically different from the quest for truth in proletarian literature and art.

The truth that we seek is the essential truth that embodies the law of historical development. Such truth is an expression of the subservience of literature and art to proletarian politics, a result of concentration and refinement of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers with the proletarian world outlook, and therefore "the political and realistic character of our literature and art can be completely identical."

The so-called "writing the truth" advocated by Chou Yang, on the other hand, is a kind of abstract truth that transcends class. Chou Yang sophistically called it the only object of literary and artistic creation, so as to abolish the fundamental orientation in which literature and art must

serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as do away with the deciding role of the proletarian world outlook in literary and artistic creation. That was exactly a most hypocritical, reactionary slogan that served the bourgeoisie. It was exactly because of that that "writing the truth" became the theoretical basis of the counter-revolutionary literary and art platform of "literature of exposure" and "intervention in life."

From criticism of reality to the doctrine of "writing the truth"--that was a black line of "exposing the people" in the history of literature and art. Although this black line has been bombarded and demolished in the great proletarian cultural revolution, its poisonous influence is not yet completely eradicated. Were there not some people in the great proletarian cultural revolution who produced black plays which extolled the counter-revolutionary clowns, attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, and made a great noise in support of counter-revolutionary seizure of power? Were there not people who came out into the open to reverse the verdict on some poisonous weed novel which prettified the capitalist, vilified the working class, and invoked the spirit of capitalism?

What does this coming up to the surface of the dregs show us from the negative side?

(1) Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, whenever the bourgeoisie launch an attack against the proletariat in a vain attempt to regain their lost "paradise," "literature of exposure" would ride on the rising tide of revisionist thought trends, come back to life through some dead body, and mount the stage.

(2) The "literature of exposure" constantly changes its form of appearance. It may display the signboard of breaking and doing away with "stringent rules and taboos" and demanding for "freedom of creative work," so as to clear the way for poisonous weeds. Or it may hold up the banner of opposing "over-simple" and "conceptualized" characterization in literary works and advocating characterization that has "individualism" and "depth," so as to hasten the birth of poisonous weeds.

(3) Advocates of "literature of exposure" are often counter-revolutionary double-dealers well-versed in counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics. Their customary tactic is opposing the red flag by holding a red flag and writing counter-revolutionary material in the guise of a revolutionary.

"Historical experience merits attention." Today, while the socialist revolution is developing increasingly in depth, ceaseless recognition and uncovering of the many new tricks of counter-revolutionary literature and art and their authors is a battle to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. Let us hold high the great banner of revolutionary criticism of "Talks at Yenan Forum" and carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts!

* * *

Pull Down a Black Flag of the Doctrine of "Writing the Truth"

by

Chi Nan (紀南)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

Chou Yang, leader of the literary and art black line, is the most fanatical advocate of the doctrine of "writing the truth." He once made this notorious black statement, "Truth is the highest principle of art." This is an extremely hypocritical slogan of the reactionary literature and art of the bourgeoisie. It was an important weapon with which Chou Yang attacked the proletariat.

Is "truth" really "the highest principle of art"?

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The question of 'For whom?' is a fundamental question, a question of principle." "In the present-day world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and a particular political line."

To serve the interests and the needs of struggle of a particular class as well as its political line is the highest principle which the literature and art of any class must observe. Since ours is literature and art of the proletariat, to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, to serve the defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and to serve the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest principle of our literature and art.

Of course the literature and art of the bourgeoisie also has its "highest principle," but it is absolutely not the so-called "writing the truth." Instead, it serves to maintain the system of exploitation of the bourgeoisie, to oppose proletarian revolution and to consolidate the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it serves the bourgeois scheme to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism. However, the hypocritical bourgeoisie will never dare to declare openly this highest principle of their own literature and art. They always describe their own literature and art as belonging to "the whole mankind" and being "the most objective" and "the truest." They always do everything they can to cover up its reactionary class substance. This was exactly the same trick at deception that Chou Yang used to play.

Chou Yang's advocacy that "truth is the highest principle of art" was motivated by extreme malignancy.

If you wanted the literary and art workers to create according to the demands of the proletariat and the Party, you would be "violating" Chou Yang's "highest principle." He would then issue you an order to this effect:

"There is some distance between your view and that of the Party. You may for the time being stop writing. Be faithful to life. Be faithful to truth. Be faithful to objective things." This series of "be faithful to..." was synonymous with his "writing the truth." Here, all creative works of literature and art that served the workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian politics and socialism in accordance with the demands of the Party were falsely condemned as being "untrue" and stood before a firing squad.

On the other hand, under the banner of "writing the truth," Chou Yang openly called upon the renegades, enemy agents, bourgeois Right Wing elements, collaborationist writers, and other counter-revolutionaries to remain "faithful" to the counter-revolutionary life of "trying again after failure," to the "truth" of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang, and to the overthrown but still struggling landlord class and the bourgeoisie. In short, Chou Yang incited them to remain hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat and use the instrument of literature and art for the purpose of bringing about a capitalist restoration.

If you wanted to propagate Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in works of literature and art, Chou Yang would repress you with the ordinances of his "highest principle." He cried: "All things that do not come from your own mind are forced and hypocritical, because they do not come from your inner self and the depths of your soul." According to the imperial law of Chou Yang, all works that disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought and the proletarian world outlook were "hypocritical" and "forced"--i.e., untrue--but anything that strongly expressed the author's "own mind" and came from "the inner self" and "the depths of the soul" was "true" and "great," no matter whether it was a desperate cry from the overthrown reactionary classes or the hysterical ranting of the counter-revolutionaries.

The truth is that Chou Yang's object in trumpeting forth his "highest principle" was to oppose the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought in literature and art and the remolding of the world outlook of literary and art workers. It was also his object to incite the renegades, enemy agents, anti-Party elements, and all forms and kinds of demons and monsters to give vent, through literature and art, to the deep-seated hatred in their "inner selves" for the Party, socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to give expression to the darkness and ugliness in "the depths of the soul" and their rotting, stinking bourgeois ideology. Was it not a bold and open invocation of the spirit of bourgeois and revisionist literature and art?

If you wanted to sculpture the perfect, tall heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers, Chou Yang would brandish the butcher's knife of "the highest principle" and strike at your head. He issued an order forbidding "the writing of perfect, flawless characters" and madly advocating writing about "the heart wounds" of the working people and about their "backwardness, superstition, bigotry, and suspicion." From his point of view, any portrayal of the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers

as something perfect and imposing was "untrue." Only misrepresenting and vilifying the workers, peasants and soldiers from the bourgeois world outlook in accordance with the imperial decrees of this King of Hades and by "exposing" the so-called "darkness" of socialism, or putting the mantle of the workers, peasants and soldiers on Wu Hsün, Lord Buddha, and such landlords and bourgeois, so they might carry out counter-revolutionary restoration activities, could one be writing the "truth." Here behind the so-called "writing the truth" is the villainous face of Chou Yang and his gang in imposing a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie on the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Truth and falsehood in works of literature and art always have concrete class content. The idea of truth and falsehood between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is basically opposite to each other. In the eyes of the bourgeoisie, reversal of the position of light and darkness is "truth." To represent exploitation and oppression as just acts and aggression and plunder as "aid" and "friendship" is their "truth." To blacken the face of workers, peasants and soldiers--the masters of the age--and portray bourgeois careerists as a "hero" is their "truth."

In the eyes of the proletariat, however, that is utterly reactionary and the greatest distortion of history and reality. The reactionary historical position occupied by the bourgeoisie dooms them to ignorance of the laws of social development and inability to essentially and truthfully reflect social life. Only the proletariat, armed with the most advanced world outlook of the history of mankind--Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, can most truthfully reflect in literature and art the essence of the times, the direction of progress of history, and the laws of social development.

The group of model revolutionary theatrical productions personally fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing glitter with the intense brilliance of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. With fervor they sing the praise of the workers, peasants and soldiers who are the creators of world history, truthfully reveal the historical law of the inevitable doom of the bourgeoisie and all reactionary classes and the inevitable victory of the proletariat and communism, and fully embody the complete identity of the political character and the truthful character of proletarian literature and art. This is the most truthful literature and art in the history of mankind!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF EDUCATORS

Heighten Consciousness of A Leading Role in Study and Application of Philosophy, Strive for New Victory in Proletarian Educational Revolution

- Kwangtung educational front holds discussion-application meeting of leading cadres of universities, colleges and schools on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works to exchange study experience

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 16, 1970)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) To further put on a solid basis the great call put forward at the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, "The whole Party must seriously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works," the educational front of Kwangtung Province recently held a study-Chairman Mao's-philosophic-works discussion-application meeting of leading cadres of the revolutionary committees of various universities, colleges and schools and of the workers' and PLA Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams stationed at schools. The aim was to analyze the trends in study, exchange study experience, deepen the feeling toward Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's philosophic works. This has further heightened leading cadres' consciousness of taking the lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic concepts.

Heighten Continuously One's Awareness in Study of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts

Through practical experience, the comrades at the study-Chairman Mao's-philosophic-works discussion-application meeting came to understand that the first prerequisite to a heightened consciousness of a leading role in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts called for a correct understanding of the heavy tasks on one's shoulders and an increasingly heightened awareness in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. Through serious study and discussion, the comrades at the meeting filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao acquired an understanding of the Marxist-Leninist philosophic thoughts, which were inherited, defended and developed by Chairman Mao in an ingenious, creative and all-round way. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking represents a proletarian, revolutionary and scientific world outlook or concept of methods, with a strict scientific character and a thorough revolutionary character to it. To study Chairman Mao's philosophic works or not is a problem bearing on whether one continues the revolution to the end under the proletarian dictatorship or goes through it only half-way, and also one of whether one is willing or unwilling to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

A leading cadre of Chungshan University said, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'In the era of today's social development, the responsibility for a correct understanding of the world and the transformation of the world has

historically fallen upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its political party.' We must accomplish the great historic tasks shouldered by the proletariat and its vanguard, and topple thoroughly the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace bourgeois dictatorship with proletarian dictatorship, defeat capitalism with socialism and realize communism all over the world. This calls for our reliance upon Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts to guide us on the road and for our placing dialectical materialism and historical materialism in command of our own thinking and work."

To heighten one's awareness in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts, the leading comrades participating in the discussion-application meeting launched a campaign for a look at current trends and a review of one's responsibilities. It called for taking a look at the excellent situation of the booming mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts among the worker-peasant-soldier masses and revolutionary school teachers and students, and for giving a thought to the urgent need of one's own leadership toward the proper study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Cadres are the decisive factor after a political line has been decided." The ceaselessly developing excellent situation has imposed a new and a still more exacting demand upon the leading cadres. Whether the leading cadres play a leading role in the proper study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts or lead the broad masses to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts--this is a problem bearing on whether we can carry through the educational revolution in universities, colleges and schools to the end, and a major one of whether we can strengthen and further consolidate the leadership of the working class over the educational revolution.

The leading comrades attending the meeting said, "To consolidate the leadership of the working class over the educational revolution and lead well the educational revolution, what should a leading cadre rely upon in exercising his leadership? To rely on individual wisdom or solely on one's previous experience--neither of these can work. Only by first acting well as leaders in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking can we act well as leaders in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line."

In leading the revolutionary teachers and students and workers of the whole college in the serious practice of Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution, the revolutionary committee of the former Chungnan Forestry College never for a moment forgot the proper consolidation of the proletarian power over culture, and never for a moment forgot the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works by way of continuously removing interference from the Right and the "Left." This gave a push to the penetrating development of the educational revolution in the school. With a deep understanding, they said, "Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts is a treasure. By acquiring it, we can continue the revolution at a fast pace and can grasp more firmly than ever the proletarian political power in our hands.

Raise the Class Feeling of Simplicity to the New High Plane of Continuation of the Revolution

The comrades participating in the discussion-application meeting held that one's attitude to Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking was a problem of class stand and one of class feeling, and was the basis and the premise of leadership in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts and continuous promotion of one's own ideological revolutionization and transformation of one's own thinking in a scientific sense. The deeper the feeling toward Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts, the greater the consciousness of taking the lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts.

The overwhelming majority of the main leading comrades of various universities, colleges and schools attending the discussion-application meeting have a good family background or come from a good origin. Tested in the revolutionary war, they have a deep proletarian feeling of simplicity for Chairman Mao. This provides a good foundation for their following Chairman Mao closely for the rest of their life. But some comrades often stay content with a class feeling of simplicity. Some even blindly think that "having followed Chairman Mao in making revolution for several decades, they have come 'close to it' in solving the problem of their feeling toward Mao Tse-tung's thought." Thus, they relax the study of Chairman Mao's works, and especially slacken the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works.

By taking into account their own experience and lessons obtained in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many comrades felt strongly that as the situation was developing and the revolution was progressing, there was no end to the limit in continuing the revolution. A class feeling of simplicity cannot replace the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works or one's consciousness of struggle between the two lines. Only by raising a class feeling of simplicity to the high plane of struggle between the two lines and the high plane of continuation of the revolution can we strengthen the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and forever maintain a firm and correct political orientation along the road of continuous revolution.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Kwangtung Agricultural and Forestry College came from a poor family and participated in revolution from childhood. In the past, he thought he had a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao. For a certain period, he relaxed the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. As a result, his thinking changed gradually and he became incapable of distinguishing between major problems, right or wrong. Later, with problems in mind, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, armed his head with Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts, and applied the sharp weapon of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in analyzing contradictions and solving contradictions. This stimulated his ideological revolutionization and the transformation of his thinking in a scientific sense. Thus called forth was a young man's fighting spirit that he had displayed in the period of the revolutionary war.

Handle Correctly Relations Between Waging of the Revolution and Study of Philosophy, and Have A Real Mastery of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts

Chairman Mao teaches us, "As far as Marxism is concerned, theory is important, and its importance finds full expression in what Lenin once said, 'If there is no revolutionary theory, there cannot be a revolutionary movement.'" The comrades participating in the discussion-application meeting held that at present in the minds of certain leading cadres, still existed the idea "of mastering philosophy by just doing well one's work." They had not fully understood the guiding role played by revolutionary theory where revolutionary practice is concerned, and had not correctly handled the relations between the waging of revolution and the study of philosophy. This stood in the way of their leadership in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. By linking things with their own revolutionary practice, they came to realize that making revolution and studying philosophy was a unity of opposites. That idea of "mastering philosophy by just doing well one's work" actually shows an ignorance of the dialectical relations between the making of revolution and the study of philosophy. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is our powerful weapon to establish firmly a proletarian world outlook. Failure to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works will lead to an inevitable confusion about the political orientation; an inevitable inclination to regard everything as positive or everything as negative ideologically; an inevitable inclination to turn to the Right as quickly as to the "Left" and follow the extreme, as far as work is concerned. Only by seriously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works and grasping dialectical materialism and historical materialism can we promote our own ideological revolutionization and the transformation of our way of thinking in a scientific sense. And only thus can we make a correct analysis of complex things and get at the essence by penetrating the phenomena, look for ways of solving contradictions and avoid subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality. In this way, we can carry out in an all-round way Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and shoulder better the arduous task of leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

When he first went to work in the college, a leading cadre of the Kwangtung Technical College kept busy working all the day and relaxed the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts. The greater the pressure of work the greater the confusion that resulted. Later, drawing a lesson from others, he persisted in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works all the harder as the pressure of work became greater, and guided his work with Chairman Mao's teachings on the grasping of the main contradictions. In this way, excellent results were obtained.

Certain comrades attending the discussion-application meeting in the past often stressed the pressure of work and relaxed the study effort. Now after listening to what was said at the discussion-application meeting, they felt deeply moved. They said that as a leading cadre one could not just bury himself in the business of pulling a cart and must keep an eye on

the road and the direction. But a desire to make out the direction is one thing. Whether one can make it out correctly is another. If we just stay content with the practice of working assiduously and industriously without seriously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts, then we would get to the stage of putting on new shoes but following the same old road. This threatens the smuffing out of the educational revolution in its early stages.

They said that to hold up our heads to look at the road and see it clearly, we must study and apply well Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts and heighten the consciousness of struggle between the two lines, and especially lay emphasis on raising the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Only by directing the battle with Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts can we score continuously new victories in the educational revolution.

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RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Study Everyday, Compare Everyday, Elevate Everyday

- Experience of the intellectual youths team in No. 8 production team, Chiangchia production brigade, Kaoch'un hsien, Kiangsu Province, in persevering in "studying everyday"

by

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

The intellectual youths team in No. 8 production team, Chiangchia production brigade, Shuangt'a commune, Kaoch'un hsien, Kiangsu Province, is an advanced collective body in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since September 1968 intellectual youths in this team have been conscientiously studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and persevering in studying everyday and comparing everyday. They worked hard in the transformation of world outlook and made firm headway in their integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Developing "Study Everyday" With the Question of Transforming World Outlook in the Mind

What problems must be solved first in order to "study everyday"? They found the answer only gradually in the course of study.

With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants they established the system of "studying everyday" on the day following their arrival in the countryside. At the beginning one person read and everybody listened. But this became a mere formal activity. Later two incidents deeply affected them:

The first one happened during the several consecutive days of rain in the very busy season of autumn harvest and autumn planting. At that time all the poor and lower-middle peasants were worried that the rain might affect the bumper harvest but some of the intellectual youths leisurely enjoyed the rural scenery in the rain. In the course of "study everyday" they discussed this incident and asked themselves: "Why are we in the countryside but fail to think about the same things the poor and lower-middle peasants think?" Comparing their own conduct with what Chairman Mao pointed out: "All ideologies bear a class mark," they realized that it was the difference in ideological feeling that made them think differently from the poor and lower-middle peasants. With this question in mind they examined themselves during "study everyday" and indicated their determination to be together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and stay in the countryside with their hearts as well as bodies.

However, soon after, another incident occurred: On the eve of the National Day last year the poor and lower-middle peasants energetically grasped revolution and promoted production with vigorous revolutionary spirit

and prepared to greet the National Day with action. But an intellectual youth wanted to return to Nanking to celebrate the National Day. The following day a violent ideological struggle took place in her head while she was waiting for her train in the waiting room. She thought about Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is not easy to make friend with the workers and peasants. At present people go to factories and the countryside, but some people achieved results while some did not. Here there is a question of standpoint or question of attitude, in other words a question of world outlook." Immediately she returned to the production team.

In the evening the intellectual youths gathered under a kerosene lamp in front of Chairman Mao's portrait and examined themselves in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching. They discussed the lessons learned from these two incidents of ideological reversal. This study was much more enthusiastic than any studies before and they came to understand profoundly Chairman Mao's great teaching "Transformation of world outlook is a fundamental transformation."

They also came to realize: If questions of ideology and understanding are solved as they are without trying to find out the cause from the hardcore question of world outlook, i.e., standpoint and viewpoint, without studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, without trying to find the answer from Chairman Mao's works, and without working hard to "apply," then a question may be solved today, but tomorrow it may appear again.

They also realized: The most important thing of "study everyday" is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with the question of transformation of world outlook in mind.

Fighting Protracted Battles As Well As Quick Battles in the Course of Ideological Transformation

But how should we develop "study everyday" with this fundamental question of world outlook transformation in mind? This is the way they did it: Make comparisons everyday and discussions and appraisals every week, and combine the fighting of protracted battles with the fighting of quick battles in the course of ideological transformation.

In "study everyday" activities, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings selected according to questions of actual struggle, examined and compared the day's happenings with Chairman Mao's teachings, divided one into two, looked for ideological gaps, formulated measures for improvement and set new requirements for the following day. At the end of every week they adopted the method of "everybody discuss and apply and everybody discuss and appraise" to hold a "discussion and appraisal meeting."

During the past two years they persevered in comparing everyday and discussing and appraising every week no matter how busy farming activities were. In order to facilitate summing up and elevating as well as obtaining guidance and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they recorded the

details of their daily comparison and weekly discussion and appraisal in a diary of the team, which is now filled with a nearly 200,000-word continuous record dating back to September 25, 1968.

Self-conscious struggle against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism is an outstanding characteristic of their daily comparison and weekly discussion and appraisal. One day members of the production team left a bundle of straw behind in the place where the intellectual youths lived after boiling some water for tea. Later the youths burned this bundle of straw when cooking their food. To some people this was a thing too trivial to be mentioned, but to them this was an important matter which they examined in the "study everyday." Some of them said: "This bundle of straw belonged to the collective body. By burning it we failed to differentiate clearly between what is public and what is private." Some of them said: "Together with this bundle of straw we have also burned away the 'public interest' in our heads." They used the "three constantly read articles" as a weapon to repudiate energetically arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of the fusion of public interest and private interest." They succeeded in struggling energetically, repudiating deeply and elevating highly precisely because they were able to distinguish the principal orientation from small matters and the substance from phenomena.

After repeated practice they realized profoundly that ideological reform could not be completed overnight and a protracted battle must be fought. However, we must also develop the revolutionary spirit fighting for even a day's time, proceed from things small and fight quick battles on individual concrete questions to promote ideological revolutionization.

Actively Receiving Re-Education and Doing a Good Job in "Study Everyday" with "Open Doors"

In addition to "study everyday" themselves, they also persevered in studying together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and inviting the poor and lower-middle peasants over to give them guidance and help as well as furnish them with political nourishment.

This is how they came to understand the significance of "study everyday" with "open doors": On one occasion when the production brigade held a meeting to repudiate and struggle against the class enemy, the poor and lower-middle peasants uncovered and struggled against the class enemy with a clear stand, but some of the intellectual youths acted as "observers" with the status of a receiver of re-education. After the meeting the poor and lower-middle peasants immediately pointed this out to them with concern. In the evening they examined this point during their "study everyday" and realized: We must not only learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants during our performance of manual labor about how farm chores are done but, more importantly, also learn in actual class struggle from the poor and lower-middle peasants about their profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao and their clear-cut and determined proletarian standpoint.

This incident also made them realize that their "study everyday" in the past was actually a method of studying with "closed doors" and that they would not be able to achieve relatively good results in study if they divorced themselves from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Soon after, during the struggle of purification of the class rank and file, they accomplished well the tasks given to them by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the evening the poor and lower-middle peasants took part in their "study everyday." When they compared themselves with Chairman Mao's latest instructions on "fear neither hardship nor death" they confessed that when they were accomplishing the tasks the idea of fearing the enemy's revenge flashed across their minds. They pointed out that this was a momentary idea of "retreat" in the face of the enemy and of the "philosophy of survival."

Upon noticing their changes the poor and lower-middle peasants said to them profoundly: In "study everyday" we must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with questions in mind which we encounter in actual struggle so as to speed up our own ideological revolution. They realized that such a method of "studying everyday" and listening to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants was a good thing.

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A Good Job Done in Helping the Intellectual Youths in Their Studies By Relying on Materialistic Dialectics

by

Re-education team of Shihpat'ai production brigade,
Fengchen hsien, Inner Mongolia

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

In response to the great appeal "We must continue to develop intensively the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought" issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the CCP, we have applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought and relied upon materialist dialectics to solve correctly several problems encountered by intellectual youths sent down to the countryside in their living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, speeded up the process of the intellectual youths' ideological revolutionization and pushed the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought up to a new height.

"Arrow" and "Target"

Some of the intellectual youths did not pay much attention to practical application during their study of Chairman Mao's work. They did not have a clear understanding of the relation between the "arrow" and the "target" and "studied whatever they could lay their hands on." Consequently the result of their studies was not outstanding.

Chairman Mao taught us: "How do we integrate the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution? Using a colloquial expression, it is 'shooting the arrow at the target'; in other words when we shoot the arrow we must aim it accurately at the target. The relation between Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese revolution is one of arrow and target." We conscientiously studied this teaching of Chairman Mao, led the intellectual youths to use Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought to clarify this relation between the "arrow" and the "target," and made them realize that to aim the arrow at the target accurately we must aim at our problems accurately. The only way not to waste any arrows is to "shoot the arrow at the target."

To study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way we must use the "arrow" of Mao Tse-tung's thought to shoot at the "target" of our own ideological problems. It is only by doing so that we can obtain immediate results. We helped the intellectual youths to adopt the method of "one man confesses, everybody helps" in which one confesses one's ideological problems in the course of study and grasps the principal ideological obstacle according to Chairman Mao's teaching on the grasping of the principal contradiction, then studies Chairman Mao's teachings selected according to the existing problems. In this way we achieved study with problems in mind, the strengthening of practical application and the heightening of the results of study.

Study and Application

The intellectual youths once showed two kinds of deviation in the handling of the relationship between study and application. Some of the intellectual youths one-sidedly emphasized taking "action," thinking that "we have studied certain fundamental viewpoints many times over, the only thing left for us to do is to act." They were unwilling to study conscientiously; even when they studied they did not care to understand the meaning well. Some other intellectual youths "speak a lot but act very little."

With a view to these two tendencies we organized the intellectual youths to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings "We must be good at study" and "If we only give empty talks to a correct theory and then put it aside without implementing it, even the best theory will become meaningless." We also guided the intellectual youths to handle the relation between study and application correctly. In this way we clarified the principle that study was the basis of application--if we failed to study well we shall lose our bearings and weapon in our transformation of the world outlook, and that application was the aim of study--if we study without application, it is tantamount to not studying. The only way to study deeply and apply livingly is to study and apply in a living way, apply while we study and study while we apply. The correct handling of the relation between study and application heightened the intellectual youths' self-consciousness in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and corrected the past studying style in which study was detached from application.

Subjectivism and Objectivism

The intellectual youths also showed this deviation in the course of their study: Some people used their study more to transform the objective world and less to transform the subjective world. After studying Chairman Mao's works they tended to use it to arouse their enthusiasm for manual labor but failed to emphasize the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform the world outlook. With a view to this tendency we organized the intellectual youths to study Chairman Mao's teaching on "dividing one into two" and conscientiously discussed the relation between the transformation of the subjective world and the transformation of the objective world.

In this way everybody realized: The principal task in the intellectual youths' receiving of re-education in the countryside from the poor and lower-middle peasants is the conscientious transformation of the world outlook and the transformation of world outlook must be done in the practice of the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements. Thus they unified the transformation of the subjective world and the transformation of the objective world dialectically and attained the achievement in which they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, made revolution deep in their souls, struggled against self-interest, repudiated revisionism, destroyed self-interest and established devotion to public interest in the practice of the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements. In this way they speeded up their process of ideological transformation and made greater contributions to the work of grasping revolution and promoting production.

After using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought to solve correctly the problems arising out of the intellectual youths' study, we followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "After being tested by practice, people's understanding will go through a flying leap which will have a greater significance than the previous flying leap" and organized the intellectual youths to sum up and exchange experience conscientiously in connection with their living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, discuss their experience in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought with problems in mind, in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve their ideological problems, and in persevering in acting in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way they elevated their sensible understanding in practice to the level of rational understanding and expanded their achievements in the transformation of the world outlook.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

Comrade Wang Chin-hsi Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1970)

Comrade wang chin-hsi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the national people's congress, a model worker and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of taching, died of illness in peking on november 15, 1970 at the age of 47.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien visited comrade wang chin-hsi during his hospitalization in peking.

a ceremony to pay last respects to the deceased was held this afternoon at the paoanshan cemetery of revolutionary heroes in peking.

attending the ceremony were comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; leading comrades from departments under the c.p.c. central committee, departments of the state council, the general office of the military commission of the c.c.c. central committee, the revolutionary committee of the province where the taching oil-field is located, and the taching revolutionary committee; and comrade wang chin-hsi's family members and his relatives and friends.

Leading Organs and Workers in Taching Mourn Over Death of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1970)

with deep grief, the revolutionary committee of taching, the leading organ of the chinese people's liberation army unit stationed in taching and the oil workers there held a memorial meeting this morning in honour of comrade wang chin-hsi, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, deputy to the national people's congress, model worker and vice-chairman of the taching revolutionary committee. the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians expressed their determination to follow comrade wang chin-hsi's example, forever hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, study hard the three constantly read articles, "on practice" and "on contradiction", carry forward the glorious tradition of conducting the battles with concerted efforts in opening up the taching oil-field and make still greater contributions to the development of china's petroleum industry in the great 70's.

for three days, the workers and staff, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, young red guards and family members of the workers and staff in the taching oil-field have been carrying out various kinds of activities beside oil wells, on construction sites, in offices, schools and residential quarters to mourn the death of comrade wang chin-hsi the "iron man" and to learn

from him. veteran oil workers who took part in the battle to open up the tacning oil-field in the 60's went to where they had fought shoulder to shoulder with the "iron man" in those days and recalled with respect the glorious and militant life of the "iron man". in the past twenty years, comrade wang chin-shi proved himself always loyal to the great leader chairman mao and wholly dedicated to the people. before liberation, he was oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, the three mountains weighing like a dead load on the backs of the chinese people, and had burning class hatred for the class enemies; after liberation, he rapidly grew in maturity as a vanguard fighter of the proletariat with the nourishment of mao tsetung thought. during the battle to open up the oil-field, he was actuated by the lofty aspiration to change the backwardness of china's petroleum industry, led the oil workers in drawing wisdom and strength from chairman mao's brilliant works, the three constantly read articles, "on practice" and "on contradiction", displayed the heroic spirit of surmounting every difficulty and made outstanding contributions in opening and building up the tacning oil-field and in developing china's petroleum industry. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he closely followed the great leader chairman mao and heroically defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. after comrade wang chin-hsi was elected a member of the central committee of the communist party of china at the ninth party congress, he became even more modest and prudent, made still greater efforts to guard against arrogance and rashness and keep close ties with the masses, and maintained the revolutionary spirit of a vigorous vanguard fighter of the proletariat. the tacning oil workers said: "comrade wang chin-hsi's life was the life of a revolutionary and a fighter. he was a model in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, a model in faithfully carrying out chairman mao's great principle of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts', and a model in waging arduous struggle. though comrade wang chin-hsi left us forever, his valuable legacy -- the 'iron man' spirit -- will forever encourage us forward."

the workers of the 1205 drilling team in which comrade wang chin-hsi once worked pledged to turn their grief into strength and, in a deep-going way, learn from the "iron man" spirit and perform "iron man" deeds. they were determined to take their former team leader wang chin-hsi as their example and study and apply chairman mao's philosophic works conscientiously so as to revolutionize their thinking and make it even more scientific and make still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

to commend and commemorate comrade wang chin-hsi and to inherit and develop his "iron man" spirit, the tacning revolutionary committee and the leading organ of the p.l.a. unit stationed in tacning jointly issued a "decision on publicizing and learning from comrade wang chin-hsi the 'iron man'". it urges party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the tacning oil-field to unfold mass activities to publicize and learn from wang chin-hsi's heroic deeds in an even more extensive and deep-going way and in combination with the present movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and work for the all-round fulfilment of the fighting tasks set forth by the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party.

VETERAN RED ARMY MAN

Veteran Red Armyman Who Never Stops on Road of Revolution

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 18, 1970)

the deeds of a veteran red armyman deeply impress all those attending the conference of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought recently held by the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army.

chang wen-chung, now in his sixties, has closely followed our great leader chairman mao in making revolution with vigour for decades.

chang wen-chung was born in a poor peasant family. when he was six years old, he had to go begging with his brother, and six years later he worked for a landlord.

in 1933, he joined the red army of workers and peasants and followed chairman mao on the long march all the way to yenan. later, he marched to northeast china and fought north and south all over the country. he was wounded three times and contributed much to the cause of liberation of the chinese people.

after liberation, considering his health conditions, the leadership assigned him some light work in a logistics department in shenyang. chang wen-chung wondered whether he should lead an easy life in the latter half of his life. he once again studied chairman mao's report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china. chairman mao says in the report: "with victory, certain moods may grow within the party -- arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living." this gave chang wen-chung food for thought. he thought to himself: "countless revolutionary martyrs have heroically laid down their lives in the interests of the people and we, still alive, should not seek comfort."

about that time came the news that people were striving to reclaim the northern waste in heilungkiang province. chang wen-chung immediately applied for permission to go and work there.

a leading comrade said to him with concern: "life over there is very hard. your poor health may fail you." chang wen-chung's firm reply was: "a communist must adapt himself to the needs of the revolution and not the other way round."

in compliance with his repeated applications, the leadership finally appointed him deputy director of a state farm on the northern waste.

in the early spring of 1950, chang wen-chung and his wife and children came to the northern waste, carrying with them chairman mao's works and simple luggage.

as the state farm was just set up, conditions for both production and life were rather poor. chang wen-chung and his comrades cleared away fallen snow, put up some sheds and settled down. during the day he surveyed the place with others and at night he stayed up late, mapping out a plan for building up the area. he worked selflessly and devoted all his energy to the cause of socialist construction.

at this point his left leg, which was wounded during the long march, became numb and his high blood pressure aggravated. but he persisted in the fight with amazing tenacity. he took an active part in productive labour. he cut wheat despite his handicapped leg, kneeling on the ground. in ploughing, the hot summer sun made him dizzy. he would take a little rest and go on working.

with great loyalty to chairman mao, chang wen-chung appeared as an ordinary worker and worked hard shoulder to shoulder with the workers of the farm. the slumbering wilderness hummed with activities.

as the state farm grew, chang wen-chung's health became poorer and poorer. seeing this, the leadership advised him to retire.

accepting this advice, chang wen-chung said: "there are fuelling stations, but no resting stops, on the road of revolution. although retired, i will work for the revolution as long as i live." he was as busy as usual all the year round. in spring, before the snow melted, he would go to the fields to see where the land could be ploughed and sown. then he would help the cadres of the farm make plans. in summer, despite others' advice for him to rest, he would brave the scorching sun and carry boiled water to the comrades working in the fields. in autumn and winter, he would organize elderly people to collect manure. comrades praised him, saying: "the veteran red armyman has planted in himself a motor of a thousand horse power and he has inexhaustible energy."

chang wen-chung cherishes boundless love for chairman mao. he assiduously studied chairman mao's works and remolds his world outlook conscientiously. he always carries chairman mao's three constantly read articles with him, and studies them whenever he has time. he said: "learning from chang szu-teh, i will serve the people all my life. learning from norman bethune, i will help carry the world revolution through to the end. learning from the foolish old man, i will strive to remove the big mountain in my mind -- the bourgeois 'self', and thoroughly remould my world outlook."

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao, chang wen-chung has been full of vigour in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end", he takes the dissemination of mao tsetung thought as his first and foremost political task. in the fields, he studied chairman mao's new instructions together with his comrades and criticized the towering crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in pushing the bourgeois reactionary line. he went to the school where he explained to the young red guards chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, told them stories of the long march and backed the youngsters in seizing power usurped by a handful of capitalist roaders in the party. in some six months, he went to many places on foot and propagated mao tsetung thought to hundreds of thousands of people. he remarked: "a veteran red armyman should make new contributions in order to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and to make sure that revolutionary political power is kept firmly in the hands of the proletariat."

according to incomplete statistics in peking, shanghai, tientsin, shenyang and seven other cities, the total value of cast-off materials purchased so far this year was 28 per cent above the corresponding period of 1966, among which the amount of scrap iron and steel and non-ferrous metals increased by 65 and 35 per cent respectively. multi-purpose use has developed greatly. according to incomplete statistics in peking, shanghai and tientsin, the output of products processed from industrial wastes such as waste liquid, slag and scraps and other cast-offs in the past four years has reached a value of 127 million yuan. among the processed products from cast-off materials were a great deal of rare metals, important chemicals and a lot of reincarnated rubber and iron. this helped industrial and agricultural production greatly.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the commercial workers made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant works and this raised their consciousness in handling junk in the interest of the revolution. they realized that their work was a concrete action in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and it was an important task for the commercial workers in supporting the country's socialist construction and industrial and agricultural production.

workers in the junk purchase department under the commercial bureau in kuchiu city, yunnan province, regard their work as a need of the revolution and a glorious job in practising economy and preventing waste for the state. in the past three years this department has saved several thousand metres of cloth for the state by processing rags collected.

workers in the junk shop in shanghai's chingan district in the past few years constantly went down to investigate on industrial waste in factories. they explained to the workers how such waste could be utilized and helped some 360 factories in the district to set up a system for recovering, managing and utilizing cast-off things. this helped implement the principle that "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories".

in the past year, the daily necessities service centre in tungkuan county, kwangtung province, energetically collected waste iron and steel for local factories which manufactured as many as 94,000 small farm tools to give timely support to agriculture.

the commercial workers are fully aware that the purchase of waste materials and their multi-purpose use are closely linked and promote each other. the purchase is for the multi-purpose use which in turn promotes and expands the purchase. therefore, the workers engaged in the processing of cast-off materials in many parts of the country display the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and do their best to turn the useless into the useful and turn things of small use into things of big use by sorting out and processing the wastes which big factories and enterprises are unable to use.

an oil refinery under the waste material company of the huangpu district, shanghai, made repeated experiments and finally succeeded in extracting industrial fat from the waste fat in the sewers. it has in the last two years supplied the industrial departments with fat which is enough for some 1.7 million cakes of soap.

command of the battle and take this as a good opportunity to strengthen their revolutionary perseverance in surmounting difficulties. builders in many places worked deep in water and mud to cut down the reeds and seize every minute of the low tide to drain water. ponds waist-deep in water were quickly drained thanks to their strenuous efforts. deep drainage ditches have been dug to lower the water table more than one metre below the surface so as to create good conditions for the construction work.

the builders are carrying forward the communist working style and the spirit of socialist coordination by vying with each other to take the heavy jobs while giving others the easier ones in harnessing the rivers. armymen and civilians of peking volunteered to construct some projects allocated to hopei province, in addition to harnessing the upper reaches of the rivers. the people of tientsin worked hard on day and night shifts to sink many pump wells in the saline marshes near the bohai bay so as to provide fresh drinking water for the builders.

ECONOMY

China's Commercial Departments Makes Achievements in Purchasing Cast-Off Materials and in Multi-Purpose Use

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1970)

the cadres and revolutionary masses in commercial departments throughout the country, carrying out chairman mao's great principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies" conscientiously, have actively gone to factories and countryside to tap latent potentials in purchasing cast-off materials, and introduced multi-purpose use and substitutes for economizing on a broad scale. they have made great achievements. in the past four years, they have collected and made good use of tens of millions of tons of cast-off materials and provided industrial and agricultural production with a large amount of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals. they have given effective support to socialist construction and saved a lot of wealth for the state.

there has existed a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines for a long time on the question of handling cast-off materials. in the past, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents spared no efforts to advocate fallacies such as "putting profit in command", claiming that "cast-off materials have not much use" and "it is not profitable to make multi-purpose use of cast-off materials". this made it impossible to make full and rational use of many valuable resources.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commercial workers, using invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been raised. displaying the revolutionary spirit of "building up our country through diligence and frugality" and arduous struggle, they actively did the job of collecting and using cast-off materials.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Expands Small Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 18, 1970)

By conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committees at all levels in shensi province, northwest china, have mobilized the masses to set up small iron and steel plants in the spirit of self-reliance.

A number of small iron plants have already been built and put into production in the past ten months, and more iron and steel plants will be completed soon. these plants will supply materials for the machine-building and processing industries in the province, thus promoting industrial and agricultural production.

Shensi's iron and steel industry has grown amid the acute struggle between the two lines. inspired by the general line formulated by chairman mao "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the local people built large numbers of small iron and steel plants and small blast furnaces with their own efforts during the great leap forward in 1958. Shensi thus had an iron and steel industry to its name.

The new-born industry was later damaged when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents madly opposed the mass movement for running iron and steel industry and closed down many small iron and steel plants and small blast furnaces.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since entering the 1970's, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province led the revolutionary masses in resolutely carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in settling accounts with the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in sabotaging the local iron and steel industry. this greatly stimulated the initiative of the revolutionary masses in running industry. they made up their minds to re-build the small blast furnaces in support of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In accordance with chairman mao's great teaching "the masses have boundless creative power", the revolutionary committees brought the revolutionary initiative of the people into full play and organized a "people's war" for running iron and steel industry. in the paochi administrative region, several thousand people from over 30 units joined efforts to build a 13-cubic-metre blast furnace in a matter of 50 days. it already went into production. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, people everywhere overcame many difficulties including the shortage of equipment and materials in building plants. most of the equipment for building the small blast furnaces already in operation or still under construction was made by the workers themselves.

While building small iron and steel plants, shensi province also pays attention to expanding the mining industry. mines are usually opened before iron and steel plants are built. priority is given to the manufacture of mining equipment. therefore, the mining industry has expanded rapidly, providing sufficient raw material for the small blast furnaces.

PIG RAISING

Struggle between Two Lines in North China Production Brigade on Pig-Raising

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 18, 1970)

the kueihsingchuang brigade of the wangchienszu commune in wuchiao county of hopei province was tempered in the sharp struggle between the two lines in expanding pig-raising and farm production over the past decade and more. the brigade is continuing its triumphant advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the kueihsingchuang brigade now has more than 50 households, a population of 290 people and 47 hectares of farmland. because it did not have enough fertilizer and the land was poor, annual grain output used to be a little over 35 tons. although production developed after agricultural co-operation, the brigade still needed state grain every year for part of its consumption.

inspired by the general line for building socialism, the poor and lower-middle peasants of kueihsingchuang and of other co-ops founded their people's commune in 1958. in the production upsurge, they relied on their own efforts to expand pig-raising. the total number of pigs raised by the collective and peasant households increased from 17 before the founding of the commune to 257 in 1959. there was also a rapid increase in the number of sheep, poultry and draft animals. the resultant increase in manure and other measures enabled the brigade to double its grain output and for the first time it was able to sell to the state 20 tons of grain.

the achievements of the poor and lower-middle peasants of kueihsingchuang who raised pigs for the revolution were commended by our great leader chairman mao in october of 1959.

but a handful of capitalist-roaders in the party prevented the poor and lower-middle peasants from learning of this. doing their utmost to push the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the capitalist-roaders wantonly undermined pig-raising in this advanced unit. they slashed back the pig farms, levelled pigsties and stirred up evil trends aimed at restoring capitalism. as a result, the number of pigs dropped sharply and so did grain output. the poor and lower-middle peasants of kueihsingchuang were indignant at the crimes of the capitalist-roaders. they said: "we must settle accounts with them exclamation"

in november of 1966, after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the good news that our great leader chairman mao had seven years earlier commended kueihsingchuang on its pig-raising reached the village. this news, which the capitalist roaders had kept secret, set the whole village astir. the party branch called a mass meeting to study chairman mao's instruction on developing pig-raising. filled with profound proletarian feelings, the poor and lower-middle peasants repeatedly cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" indignantly, they made revolutionary mass criticism to settle accounts with liu shao-chi and the handful of class enemies for their towering crimes of opposing mao tsetung thought and of undermining pig-raising locally. the poor and lower-middle peasants pledged that they would follow chairman mao's instruction, develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and carry pig-raising forward.

the brigade studied and mapped out a plan and concrete measures for developing pig-raising, made adjustments and consolidated the stock-raising committee and reinforced the stock-raising management and tending. kueinsingchuang's pig-raising continued to advance along the road charted by chairman mao.

there has been a vigorious struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in developing pig-raising at kueinsingchuang since the great cultural revolution.

the brigade was hit by drought in 1966, and the grain harvest was not good. this caused difficulties in developing pog-raising. a few persons were of the opinion that since there were difficulties, no real effort should be put into pig-raising that year. the brigade organized the cadres and commune members to study conscientiously and repeatedly chairman mao's instruction on developing pig-raising. this made them clear about the orientation for developing pig-raising and strengthened their determination to overcome all difficulties in raising pigs for the revolution.

they started sideline production, such as workshops for making beancurd and processing farm produce, pressing oil and ginning cotton. they used the income to buy fine breeding sows and solve the problem of piglets. braving severe cold, the cadres and commune members collected discarded bricks and tiles and worked hard for half a month to build 32 pigsties. they looked for more pigfeed and organized teams to dig wild roots. this year they started to grow alfalfa and beets and popularized fermented pigfeed with high sugar content to solve the problem of pigfeed in the main.

while developing collective pig-raising, the brigade continues to encourage peasant households to raise pigs. it conscientiously carries out the party's policy and pays due attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. this has brought about a rapid development in pig-raising.

after three years of hard work by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the brigade now has 277 pigs or nearly a pig per capita. the brigade is able to apply 75 tons of fertilizer per hectare. total grain output in 1969 was 140 tons, more than double the 1959 total. its grain sale to the state was 70 per cent more than in 1959. in the past three years, the brigade sold 108 pigs to the state and was praised by neighbouring production teams for supplying them with a large amount of piglets.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Letters Exchange Concerning Supply of Commodities by China to Afghanistan from Loan Signed in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 17, 1970)

the exchange of letters concerning the supply of commodities by china to afghanistan from loan according to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of afghanistan was signed here on november 14.

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih and afghan minister of finance mohammed amman signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

after the signing ceremony, minister amman and ambassador hsieh pang-chih had a friendly conversation.

present at the ceremony were officials concerned in the afghan ministry of finance, a representative from the afghan foreign ministry and all diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Arrive in Yenan on Visit

(NCNA-English Yenan, Nov. 17, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in yenan by special plane today for a visit to this place where our most respected and beloved great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin lived and engaged in revolutionary struggles for a long time. li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and ku feng-ming, a leading member of the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to yenan.

with samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk on the visit are prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom keth kanya, prince sisowath metnavi, ambassador ker meas and other distinguished cambodian guests.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao, and comrades wang chen and yang ling accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk to yenan.

samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by leading members of the revolutionary committees of shensi province and the yenan administrative region, visited chairman mao's former residence at the foot of the fenghuang hill and the exhibition hall devoted

to chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan. samdech norodom sihanouk warmly praised chairman mao's great militant life and his brilliant accomplishments in leading the chinese people forward to defeat u.s. and japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries and win the anti-japanese war and the war of liberation by relying on their own strength, working hard and overcoming all difficulties. he pointed out that the experience created by chairman mao through practice in the chinese revolution was rich and precious and very useful to all revolutionary peoples of the world, and particularly to the cambodian people now engaged in a war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. samdech norodom sihanouk said that he was very glad to be able to visit yenan, the historical centre of the chinese revolution.

when he arrived in yenan, samdech norodom sihanouk was given a rousing welcome by the local revolutionary people. veteran red army fighters, old guerrillas and militiamen from "date orchard", where chairman mao once lived, were among those who welcomed the cambodian comrades-in-arms. present at the airport to welcome samdech and madame sihanouk were leading members of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region, the yenan sub-command of the people's liberation army and the p.l.a. units stationed in yenan including hsu hsiao-min, chen hsiao-chen and wang hui. when the distinguished cambodian guests drove past yenan city proper, the welcoming crowds blew sona (chinese clarionet), performed the yangko dance and shouted time and again: "a warm welcome to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "we firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation" an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian people prevailed throughout the city of yenan.

the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Continue Visit in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Nov. 18, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests today visited the former residences of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin in yenan, the old sites of the central committee of the communist party of china, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and the general headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army, and the exhibition hall of the history of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college with vice-chairman lin as its president. the distinguished guests were accorded a warm and friendly welcome by the people during the visit.

when he visited chairman mao's former residence in yangchialing, samdech norodom sihanouk warmly praised chairman mao's

thinking on the strategy and tactics of people's war. it was here twentyfour years ago that chairman mao had a talk with the american correspondent anna louise strong and put forward the famous thesis "all reactionaries are paper tigers". samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out confidently that the enemies of the cambodian people today -- u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in phnom-penh, saigon and bangkok -- are all paper tigers and that the people of the three countries of indo-china will surely overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their just struggle against the aggression and oppression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys there.

during the visit, samdech norodom sihanouk met and chatted cordially with representatives of the local revolutionary people, including yang cheng-fu, former head of "date orchard" township where chairman mao once lived, and yang pu-hao, a labour hero of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. yang cheng-fu, yang pu-hao and others described to samdech norodom sihanouk how chairman mao met them on many occasions in those years. they said that they would resolutely act in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teachings and support the cambodian people and all oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. samdech norodom sihanouk thanked the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao for their firm support to the cambodian people.

samdech and madame sihanouk were accompanied on the visit by li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, ku feng-ming, a leading member of the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region, and by han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, and comrades wang chen and yang ling.

the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region sponsored a theatrical performance this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1970)

the chinese workers' delegation with ni chih-fu, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, as its leader, and wang hsiu-chen, a leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, as its deputy leader, returned to peking by plane today after attending the celebrations of the inauguration of president salvador allende gossens of the republic of chile at the invitation of the single centre of chilean workers (cutch).

welcoming the delegation at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu hsi-chang, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wang kuo-chuan, hsien li-fu and ling ching.

when the chinese workers' delegation on november 7 left santiago, capital of chile, by plane for home, it was seen off at the airport by miguel morales, governor of santiago province, leading members of cutch, socialist member of the chamber of deputies carmen lazo, well-known painter jose venturelli, and members of the chile-china cultural institute. also present was lin ping, chinese commercial representative to chile.

in addition to attending the celebrations of the inauguration of president allende, the chinese workers' delegation during its stay in chile attended a ceremony which was sponsored by cutch at the university of chile to welcome the trade union delegations from various countries, visited cutch and met its chairman luis figueroa and other leading members. the delegation also visited some factories and extended cordial regards to the chilean working class.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Article Criticizes Reactionary Japanese Film "Admiral Yamamoto"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1970)

the peking "kwangming daily" recently carried an article by tao ti-wen, criticizing the reactionary japanese film "admiral yamamoto". the article is entitled "expose plot of u.s. and japanese reactionaries to conjure up dead past". the full text follows:

in april 1943, when the japanese aggressor troops were about to collapse in the pacific war, a fascist war criminal -- isoroku yamamoto, commander of the japanese combined naval fleets -- was killed at the solomon front and thus ended his crime-filled life. in order to boost "fighting morale" for a death-bed struggle, japanese militarism at that time specially "cited" isoroku yamamoto's "meritorious service" to "the great japanese empire", conferred on him the title of "admiral of the fleet" and honoured him with a "state funeral" and "nationwide mournings".

yamamoto's life covers a whole historical period of japanese militarism, from its morbid growth and frenziedly launching wars of aggression to the eve of its collapse. it may be said that he was brought up in the poisonous fascist "bushido" spirit. from his earliest days he set his heart on becoming "an imperial admiral" who would "show the imperial power in other lands". at the age of 20 he took part in the russo-japanese war in the scramble for colonies, and there he performed his first "meritorious service" for the "empire". yamamoto took a direct part in both world wars, was commander of the japanese expeditionary forces invading indo-china and planned the surprise attack on pearl harbour in an undeclared war. in the war of aggression against china following the "july 7", 1937, incident he used carrier-based planes to assault nanking and inhumanly rained wanton death on the peaceful inhabitants in coordination with the army attacking shanghai. this brought him the medal of "tribute to the rising sun". thus this fellow climbed from a cadet ensign to the high post of commander of the combined naval fleets. "he devoted himself to the navy for 40 years and displayed the consistently fierce japanese spirit" -- these words of praise from the eulogy delivered by arch-war criminal hideki tojo are plain proof of yamamoto's completely reactionary life.

more than 20 years have passed and the reactionary sato government, acting at the baton of u.s. imperialism, has set into motion an evil trend of "re-evaluating isoroku yamamoto", plucked the devil yamamoto from the garbage heap of history and fabricated the reactionary film "admiral yamamoto" as a "monument" to him. the film openly takes this arch war criminal whose hands dripped with the blood of the japanese people and the asian people and turns him into a japanese national "hero". in addition, it lauds u.s. imperialism to the skies and clamours that it wants to express japan's "spirit for survival today" through the image of yamamoto, so as to prepare public opinion for rebuilding "the great japanese empire" under the aegis of u.s. imperialism. "admiral yamamoto" is iron-clad evidence of the revival of japanese militarism. we must expose the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in tampering with history and completely smash their plot of aggression.

(one)

a recent cartoon in the japanese press depicts eisaku sato in the guise of the goddess of peace, holding out an olive-branch in his right hand while grasping a nuclear warhead behind him with his left hand. this cartoon is a penetrating exposure of the peace tricks played by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in reviving japanese militarism and going full steam ahead with their arms expansion and war preparations. however, in its sabre-rattling "national defence white paper", the sato government clamours that japan "will not become a military power", "will not dispatch troops abroad", will "maintain peace in the far east" and so on and so forth. all this is just so much humbug exclamation it is precisely behind this smokescreen of peace that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are committing new crimes.

the reactionary film "admiral yamamoto" presents yamamoto in a way that fully meets the needs of this counter-revolutionary dual policy of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. just see how painstakingly the entry of yamamoto is arranged at the beginning of the film: a river flows tranquilly with cherry blossoms in full bloom along the banks and a melodious song being wafted from afar. in a twinkling, against the background of the beautiful landscape, the japanese reactionaries loose yamamoto, a war criminal disguised as a "goddess of peace", on to this "earthly world". this is followed by a conversation between yamamoto and a boatman on the question of "peace or war". when the boatman says that war may prevent him from working on the river, yamamoto promises him: "don't worry about the war exclamation you can go on working just as long as you want exclamation" then, through direct portrayal or contrast, the film begins to concentrate with great relish on a grossly distorted version of the "conflict" between the japanese army and navy on the question of "peace or war". it extols yamamoto as the representative in the navy of the "supporters of peace", loudly chanting the "peace sutra": "we shouldn't even be thinking about war exclamation" moreover, the film pretends angry condemnation of the "spreading" of the "fires" of war and wants "admiral yamamoto to find out how to stop this war before it gets started".

isoroku yamamoto had a motto: "always in the battlefield exclamation" his usual remark was: "look exclamation i'm going into action exclamation" even "seeing a blade of grass by the roadside or a bird in the sky" would rouse his desire to kill and to plunder the land of other nations. he prepared the operational plan for the surprise attack on pearl harbour 11 months before it took place. to carry out this long-premeditated project, yamamoto and the emperor and ministers of the "empire" engaged in large-scale arms expansion and war

preparations and sent a swarm of spies to infiltrate the pearl harbour area to collect information about the u.s. armed forces. on the other hand, they deliberately put up a smokescreen by entering into "peace talks" with the united states so frequently that dozens of "talks" took place within half a year or so. the film itself shows that while yamamoto and other naval brasshats, big and small, were shouting "peace", airplanes of the combined naval fleets were engaged in round-the-clock training in low-altitude bombing with pearl harbour as the assumed target, and launched the surprise attack at what they considered to be the opportune moment. this was what the "supporters of peace" did exclamation

the pacific war that the film deals with was the inevitable result of imperialist policy; it did not hinge on the subjective will of any group or person. as far back as 1936, the militarist japanese government drew up its "programme of national policy" to "ensure the position of the empire on the east asian continent and at the same time its advance towards the southern seas (i.e. the south pacific)". this determined that the contradiction between japan and the united states in contending for china and southeast asia could not be relaxed. no matter which was later in power, whether the "pro-british and pro-u.s. group" or the "pro-german and pro-italian group", the japan-u.s. contradiction grew ever sharper and finally and inevitably led to a show-down in the pacific war. however, the fabricators of the film "admiral yamamoto" arbitrarily portray yamamoto as having busied himself with "peace" -- risking his life to oppose the military alliance with germany and italy and issuing an endless stream of "anti-war declarations". in the final analysis, all yamamoto's "peace proposals" and "anti-war efforts" boil down to one thing: it is inadvisable to fight u.s. imperialism. by the tortured logic of the japanese reactionaries, love of u.s. imperialism is "love of peace" and refusal to fight u.s. imperialism is "rejection of war". this is gangster logic, pure and simple; it is one hundred per cent the philosophy of running dogs.

this absurd logic did not come into being fortuitously. as a matter of fact, throughout the history of japanese imperialist aggression is the characteristic of "aggression and at the same time subordination" (i.e. while committing aggression abroad, japan must rely on the support and protection of certain imperialist powers). the post-war japanese cabinets, from shigeru yoshida to eisaku sato, have all been running dogs of u.s. imperialism and are all descended from the pre-war "pro-british and pro-u.s. group". while "recalling past vicissitudes", shigeru yoshida clamoured that "japan secured its prosperity by taking concerted actions with britain and the united states; it met destruction by turning its back on them". yasuhiro nakasone, chieftain of the "defence agency" of the sato government, has done his utmost to preach that in the surprise attack on pearl harbour and starting the japan-u.s. conflict, japan did "things beyond its national strength" and undertook "adventures in foreign affairs", and he said this was a "lesson still valid today" which japan had drawn from the "great east asia war". the japanese reactionaries have distorted and tampered with history in a pragmatic way for the sole purpose of meeting their political need to sell themselves to their u.s. master. the isoroku yamamoto painted by the film as a pro-u.s. advocate of peace with the united states is precisely a self-portrait of the revived japanese militarism which is playing the role of police dog for u.s. imperialism in the east today.

(two)

this reactionary film also uses all kinds of artistic devices to depict yamamoto's "heroic integrity and acts" of "grieving over the sorrows of his country and people". it puts him in a white uniform to show his determination to "sacrifice his life to preserve his integrity" and makes him sound "patriotic" by putting into his mouth such phrases as "i love my country, and i don't want to see it fall or be destroyed." the film even shamelessly alleges: "admiral yamamoto has the weight of all japan on his shoulders".

during the second world war, our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) the specific content of patriotism is determined by historical conditions. there is the 'patriotism' of the japanese aggressors and of hitler, and there is our patriotism. (boldface ends)" (note 1) proceeding from the patriotic stand of the japanese people at that time, one should resolutely oppose the aggressive war of the tenno empire and try in every way to bring about its defeat. however, the "patriotic" actions by yamamoto which the film highlights are just the opposite. first, he toils day and night for the "great japanese empire" even at the risk of his life; secondly, he "denies self", "performs his duties" and "fights courageously to the end" in carrying out aggression abroad; thirdly, he stresses the "needs of the whole empire" and, in order to retrieve japan's defeat at the solomon front, works hard to cooperate with the army which tried to assassinate him, etc. aren't all these actions of yamamoto "the 'patriotism' of the japanese aggressors and of hitler" that runs counter to the interests of the japanese people? aren't such nonsense as "exhausting oneself working for the country" and "remaining loyal to the country till death" the fine cloak of "patriotism" that the japanese prime ministers hirota, hiranuma, konoe, tojo, koiso and company, and the japanese generals and admirals itagaki, yamamoto, yamashita and others used to start one criminal war of aggression after another? these wars reduced japan to a bloody situation in which countless families were bereft of their members. one out of every two families had someone in the army and one in four families lost someone on the battlefield. aren't these warlords and war criminals, traitors to the japanese nation, who have bartered away japan's national independence, making it a vassal of u.s. imperialism and causing the japanese people to live in humiliation?

yamamoto is by no means a "hero saving the country", but an out-and-out traitor to the nation. the evidence is ample and nobody can reverse this verdict exclamation by distorting history and calling black white, the japanese reactionaries can only prove that they and their aggressive predecessors are jackets from the same lair. the sato government is now waving the signboard "for country and people", clamouring about "having been overly self-critical about nationalism in the past" and saying that "the anti-war sentiments of the people" have impeded japan's "national defence". it calls on the people to be "patriotic" and "defend one's own country at the cost of his life". in the final analysis, in playing up "patriotism", a word that has class content, the sato government is trying to label as "patriotism" the poison of the extremely reactionary "bushido" spirit in order to peddle it, to attach the worn-out flag of "good luck in war" once again on the bayonet and to trick japanese soldiers again into fighting under that flag for the "prosperity" of the "empire" at the cost of their lives.

the japanese reactionaries present isoroku yamamoto in the mask of a gentleman, elegant, courteous and kind, and they portray the japanese aggressor troops, known throughout the world for their savagery, cruelty and caste consciousness, as a

"peaceful and harmonious big family". yamamoto is shown throughout as a "benevolent" man showing "consideration for his people". with his help, a poor student is able to enter the naval academy; he pays "attention" to his inferiors, playing chess with them, and seaman omi loves him as dearly as his own "kind father"...

no, painting a different picture on the screen will never obscure the iron-clad facts. in life, the fascist war criminal isoroku yamamoto was an extreme militarist, an arsonist, a mass murderer, a plunderer, a gambler and a debauchee, who resorted to every dirty and bloody trick. who sends the son of the boatman in the film to die on the south pacific front? yamamoto exclamation who makes many young airmen serve as cannon-fodder for japanese militarism? yamamoto exclamation and the same yamamoto shipped 36,000 japanese soldiers to guadalcanal where they drink sea water, eat lizards and struggle against heat, hunger and disease. yamamoto was a hypocrite mouthing humanity, justice and virtue while behaving like a robber and prostitute. he is a wolf in sheep's skin, outwardly kind but inwardly vicious exclamation

the ferocious-looking evil god of militarism can now no longer control the japanese soldiers easily. the japanese reactionaries want the chieftains of the "self-defence forces" to copy the art of yamamoto in playing a "smiling tiger" so that the duped japanese soldiers will accept the deceivers as their guides and true criminals as their benefactors. in so doing, the japanese reactionaries hope to get more cannon-fodder without opposition and to dull the vigilance of the japanese people against militarism, bringing more calamities on japan and its people.

(three)

the reactionary film "admiral yamamoto" pours admiration on yamamoto by pretending that he is a "far-sighted", "resourceful and skilful" strategist "of great courage". in order to prettify him as "being brave and resolute", it even goes to the extraordinary length of telling the tall tale that at a critical moment yamamoto saves a plane by holding on to part of its wing as the plane lands halfway past the carrier flight deck and is about to crash into the sea. the film tries to make people believe that yamamoto is dictating the entire course and outcome of the war, as if he is a "god of army" who commands the war situation.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) our enemies are the backward and decadent reactionaries who are doomed. ignorant of the laws of the objective world and metaphysical and subjective in their thinking, they are invariably wrong in their judgements. (boldface ends)" (note 2) hitler, tojo and mussolini were backward and decadent reactionaries, so are today's nixon, sato and company. controlled by their reactionary class nature, fascist warlords like yamamoto can never see the laws of historical development. isn't this true? when the japanese invaders launched an all-out war of aggression against china in 1937, the emperor and ministers of the "great japanese empire" were deep in the dream of a "quick victory". they boasted that they would swallow the whole of china in about one month. yamamoto did his utmost to realize this mad plan. four years later, on the eve of the outbreak of the pacific war, they again gathered and spread the view that the pacific war could be brought to an end in around three months. before long, however, the "anticipations" of these adventurists

ended in failure, one after another. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the chinese people won great victory in their war against japanese aggression and for national liberation.

from isoroku yamamoto's viewpoint and arguments concerning war as revealed in the film, it does not need great insight to find that he is far from being a great strategist, but rather a selfish and short-sighted pragmatist and a typical fetishist who believes that weapons are decisive. yamamoto makes various estimates of the pacific war. at one time he says that japan will "lose against america" because seemingly powerful u.s. imperialism "has abundant materials". at another, he asserts that japan must "hit early by surprise" "for a profitable victory". in the film when others are celebrating the "successful attack", yamamoto refuses to attend the "victory party" because he sees that "their (u.s.) carriers still live". such is yamamoto's "strategic insight". this description is intended to create public opinion favourable to the japanese reactionaries' expanding armaments today and supply a counter-revolutionary "reason" for japan's aggression and plunder of the countries of southeast asia and the rest of asia. but, history has inexorably proved the complete bankruptcy of the theory held by yamamoto and company that "weapons are decisive". nor was it only japanese imperialism that collapsed, german fascism which had a much more "abundant" supply of "materials" and "weapons" also collapsed. not only was the war of aggression launched by german, italian and japanese imperialism smashed by the people of the world, but the eight-million-strong troops of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, equipped with "modern weapons" by u.s. imperialism, were wiped out after the second world war by the chinese people's liberation army armed with militet plus rifles. likewise, wars of aggression against korea, against viet nam and against the three countries of indo-china, all launched by u.s. imperialism which yamamoto admired as "having abundant materials", have been defeated one after another by the heroic people of korea and china and the heroic people of viet nam, cambodia and laos. the myth of "naval and air superiority" has also been exploded. u.s. imperialism and all the reactionaries of the world are paper tigers. chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) i have said that all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. the reason is that they are divorced from the people. (boldface ends)" (note 3) the war of aggression started by the japanese warlords was against the people and unjust. this sealed their inevitable downfall. the japanese reactionaries, through the medium of the cinema, are "summing up" the "lesson" of their defeat in the second world war by distorting it in order to incite new militarist fanaticism. we deem it necessary to reason this out here and now.

u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism both advocate that "weapons are decisive". the sato government openly clamours for nuclear weapons, attempting to subjugate the people of asia at bayonet point. this is sheer day-dreaming exclamation "(boldface begins) those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the u.s. imperialists. (boldface ends)" (note 4) "(boldface begins) the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon. (boldface ends)" (note 5) the revolutionary truth pointed out by chairman mao will continue to inspire the people of the world to "(boldface begins) unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs (boldface ends)". (note 6)

the film not only gives a false picture by alleging that the entire course of the pacific war is "foreseen" by isoroku yamamoto

but wants to show that if yamamoto's strategy had been adopted the "great japanese empire" would not have been defeated. what utterly preposterous nonsense exclamation history belongs to the people, and the people alone are the motive force in the making of history. buffoons like yamamoto who set themselves against the people can in no way alter history. the only place they have in history is a corner by the wailing wall. from the film we see how yamamoto agonizes, signs and is completely at a loss, being firm in the countenance but weak within, when his military adventures were foiled one after another and his "hope for ... victory was lost" again and again. he is compelled to say to himself: "i could blame it on fate or some other foolish thing" and "who can tell after that?" such is the predicament in which a war gambler finds himself when he is no longer in control of his destiny. the laws of history are irresistible, and the wheel of advancing history will continue to grind down the "will" of the chieftains of imperialist aggression like yamamoto. however hard the reactionary sato government tries to conjure up the spirit of isoroku yamamoto, the dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" will never come true.

(four)

toward the end of it, the reactionary film shows yamamoto swaggering to a front hospital to visit his wounded soldiers and trying to cheer them up: "you'll get better" soon. this occurs at a time when japanese imperialism is suffering repeated defeats and its total collapse is a foregone conclusion. isn't this a brazen-faced declaration that the "great japanese empire" is not reconciled to its failure, retains "vitality" and will surely stand up to venture forth again? when the japanese aggressor troops are battered and many of them die or are disabled, yamamoto sends a number of airmen making up the core of his airforce home and tells them to "get ready to advance to a bigger and more important job". does this not clearly show that japanese militarism at that time husbanded its backbone force for its revival today and sowed the evil seeds of aggression? even at the last moment before yamamoto's death in a plane, the film tries to demonstrate that his determination to fight does not waver at the moment of death by fabricating the story that he sits still with sabre in hand as he is hit by a bullet. but in a nutshell, through these scenes which have a malicious purpose the film tries in every way to imply that japanese militarism's spirit of revanchism in carrying out aggression and expansion in asia is eternal, even though it failed disastrously in the second world war.

in making concerted efforts today to glorify isoroku yamamoto, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have the criminal goal of conjuring up the spirit of yamamoto to help revive militarism. the u.s. imperialists' favourite, eisaku sato, advocates revanchism so madly that he openly held a "memorial service" for the war criminals killed in the second world war and clamoured hysterically that their "noble dedication to the nation will go down in the annals and command the admiration and gratitude of our people." the japanese reactionaries clamour that "the charge that tojo was responsible for the war is unacceptable" and that they would "bring to book the trial" which passed the death sentence on tojo. what should arouse our vigilance in particular is that the sato government, in disregard of condemnation by public opinion at home and abroad, has published a "national defence white paper" that is iron-clad evidence of the revival of japanese militarism. it clamours that japan "will not give up the use of force" and "should secure air and sea supremacy in japan and the air space and water area of its environs". this is to open the way for launching a new

war of aggression. meanwhile, the "defence agency" of the sato government churned out the "draft outline of japan's fourth defence build-up programme" which takes the japan-u.s. "security treaty" as its backbone and centres on "the modernization of the ground self-defence forces and the building up of the navy and airforce". this aims at strengthening the militarist war machine and acquiring military force corresponding to japan's status as an "economic power". numerous facts prove that japanese militarism is more and more frenziedly playing the role of u.s. imperialism's accomplice in asia and has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia.

gone is the spring when streams flow away and blossoms fall. gone forever are the days when the u.s. and japanese reactionaries could ride roughshod over other nations and do as they pleased. today in the 70's of the 20th century the people of china, korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other countries have an iron-firm will in struggling against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the great japanese nation is more awakened than ever before and the people of the asian countries will not tolerate japanese militarism again taking the road of aggression against asia and starting an adventurist war exclamation major and minor war criminals, including hideki tojo and yamamoto, did not and could not save "the great japanese empire" from its inevitable destruction. the reactionary sato government, under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, is today blinded by its inordinate ambitions and is embarking on an adventurist course but it cannot evade the severe judgement of history. the blazing flames of the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the world will certainly reduce to ashes u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and yamamoto and company which they glorify. "(boldface begins) for all these reasons we hope that those who are playing with fire will not get too dizzy. we now serve them with this formal warning: better be careful. this fire is not a plaything. look out for your own skins exclamation (boldface ends)" (note 7)

notes:

1. mao tsetung: "the role of the chinese communist party in the national war".
2. introductory note to "materials concerning the hu feng counter-revolutionary clique", 1955.
3. mao tsetung: "speech at the meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties in moscow".
4. mao tsetung: "statement supporting the panamanian people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism".
5. mao tsetung: "talk with the american correspondent anna louise strong".
6. mao tsetung: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"
7. mao tsetung: "order and statement on the southern anhwei incident".

MALAYSIA

Malayan Radio Pledges New Contributions to Liberation of Malayan People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast a commentary on november 14, the eve of the first anniversary of its inauguration, pledging to do broadcasting work well and make new contributions to the cause of liberation of the malayan people.

the commentary said that the "'voice of malayan revolution' is a revolutionary radio serving the people of various nationalities of our country. since the day of its inauguration, our radio has waged a tit-for-tat struggle with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its weapon against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries. we publicize in a big way marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, publicize chairman mao's great theories on new democratic revolution and on people's war."

it went on: "we timely publicize the line, programme and policies of the communist party of malaya and vigorously create revolutionary opinion for the development of people's war and the realization of the new democratic revolutionary programme. we report to the masses of our listeners the splendid exploits of the heroic malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasants, fishermen, students and other people, acquaint our listeners with the great achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the great victories of the people of the three countries in indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the armed struggle of the people in southeast asia and of the palestinian people and the revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries."

it added: "our broadcast has taken deep root in the hearts of the people and our radio have won the enthusiastic support of the people of various nationalities."

it said: "the concern and support for our radio from the people of various nationalities demonstrate once again that the broad masses of people believe infinitely in mao tsetung thought and ardently love the communist party of malaya and the malayan national liberation army. this is a major sign that the internal revolutionary situation is getting more and more excellent. this is a great encouragement to us. under the correct leadership of the communist party of malaya, we are resolved to hold still higher the great red banner of invincible mao tsetung thought, take the national liberation army as our model, stand firm at our post, and do broadcasting work well so as to make new contributions to the cause of liberation of the people of our country."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Kim Jae Suk Holds Photo Exhibition to Celebrate 5th Congress of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1970)

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, today held a photo exhibition and film reception in the embassy to celebrate the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea.

the photos on display show the great achievements the korean people have made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in building up national defence capabilities under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung. these photos express the strong determination of the korean people to oppose u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the reactionary pak jung hi clique, a lackey of u.s. imperialism, and to defend the independence of their fatherland and realize its peaceful unification.

visiting the exhibition on invitation were chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the chinese departments concerned: yu sang, li chiang, huang chih-yung, yen chung-chuan, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, wang liang-en, shen chien, yang yu-heng, wang hsi-ke, chou jen-chien, hsueh shao-ching, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, su chieh, tu hsing-yuan, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, wang yu-ching, chen wen-chun, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, wang hai-jung, chuan chih-pang, chen chien, cheng yi-shan and feng hsi-ku.

later, a korean feature film was shown in the embassy.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Yahya Khan Expressing Solicitude to People of East Pakistan in Cyclone-Stricken Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday sent a message to yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the people of the afflicted areas in east pakistan hit by cyclone recently. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency agha muhammad yahya khan,
president of the islamic republic of pakistan

islamabad

i have learnt that east pakistan was recently hit by a cyclone which caused serious loss of life and property to the people of east pakistan. the chinese people are very much

concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, november 17, 1970

Chinese Red Cross Society Makes Donations to People in Cyclone-Stricken Areas, East Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1970)

the red cross society of china yesterday sent a message to the pakistan red cross society expressing cordial solicitude and sympathy to the people in the cyclone-stricken areas of east pakistan. the message said that the red cross society of china has decided to donate supplies in kind and in cash valued at renminbi three million yuan to help the afflicted people overcome difficulties.

the message reads in full as follows:

pakistan red cross society c/o embassy of the people's republic of china in pakistan,

rawalpindi

upon learning of the recent cyclone which hit east pakistan causing serious losses to the people there, the chinese people and the red cross society of china are very much concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. your society is requested to convey our society's cordial solicitude and sympathy to the people in the afflicted areas. in order to help the afflicted people of east pakistan overcome difficulties, our society has decided to donate supplies in kind and in cash valued at renminbi three million yuan (including such materials as rice, blankets, foodstuffs and medicaments and renminbi one million yuan in cash).

red cross society of china

november 17, 1970

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by Newly Appointed Polish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning accepted the credentials presented by franciszek stachowiak, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the polish people's republic to china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion was chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister.

diplomatic officials of the polish embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Bucharest on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 17, 1970)

a chinese table tennis team with chao hsi-wu as its leader and pan chih-kang as its deputy leader arrived here in two groups by plane on november 13 and 16. this team has come here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the romanian state committee for physical culture and sports.

the chinese guests were welcomed at the airport by aurel predescu, director of the sports competition department of the romanian state committee for physcial culture and sports; danet sever, secretary general of the romanian table tennis association; and romanian table tennis players.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

romanian table tennis players presented bouquets to the chinese athletes to express their warm welcome.

the chinese table tennis players will join romanian table tennis players in training and hold friendly matches with them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tanzania for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 16, 1970)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader, left here for home by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit to tanzania.

seeing them off at the airport were tanzanian minister for finance a.h. jamal, minister for communications, transport and labour j.m. kusinde, minister for national education c.y. mgonja, minister for information and broadcasting j. namfua, executive officer l.e. kawesha and deputy executive officer n.d. chopeta of the tanzania-zambia railway authority, and other tanzanian government officials.

also present at the airport to see the chinese government delegation off were le thanh tam, ambassador of the democratic repuolic of viet nam, kim ung gun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea, and do nang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, wang tsung-min, chinese economic representative, and an tung, chinese commercial representative to tanzania, pu ke, leader of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway, and others were also present.

at the airport, the tanzanian national acrobatic troupe sang songs in praise of the militant friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples and performed tanzanian national dances to bid farewell warmly to the distinguished chinese guests.

the chinese government delegation arrived here on october 24. after attending the ceremony marking the official start of the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway being built with chinese assistance, the delegation paid friendly visits to both zambia and tanzania, and was accorded a warm welcome by the zambian and tanzanian governments and peoples.

on the eve of its departure from tanzania, fang yi, leader, and kuo lu, deputy leader, of the chinese government delegation, gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy here.

the banquet was attended by tanzanian ministers and other high officials.

fang yi and tanzanian minister for finance jamal spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of all the members of the chinese government delegation, fang yi expressed sincere thanks to president julius nyerere and the government and people of tanzania for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them.

fang yi said, "we believe that under the leadership of president nyerere, the industrious and brave tanzanian people

will definitely build tanzania into a prosperous and strong country mainly by relying on their own efforts and fully utilizing their own resources."

fang yi praised the friendly cooperation between the chinese and tanzanian peoples expressed in their joint work on the construction sites of the tanzania-zambia railway and on other construction projects. he also praised the tanzanian government and people for their positive contributions in opposing imperialism and supporting the national liberation movements.

fang yi wished that china and tanzania will unite still closer on the common front against imperialism and colonialism, support each other and fight shoulder to shoulder to seize new victories.

minister jamal said in his speech that the visit of the chinese government delegation "is a great encouragement to us and surely will greatly contribute to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries."

he said: there exists a genuine friendship between china and tanzania. our friendship has the noble aim of defending human dignity. the tanzanian people will carry forward the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he wished that the two countries will cooperate still more effectively.

he requested the chinese government delegation to convey his best regards to chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and the chinese people

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity from beginning to end.

CHINA AND USSR

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Soviet Ambassador to China V.S. Tolstikov

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today met vasily sergeevich tolstikov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the soviet union to china.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, liu hsin-chuan, newly-appointed chinese ambassador to the soviet union, yu cham, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, and han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the ministry.

also present were counsellors of the soviet embassy in peking f.i. potapenko, i.a. rogachev and r.s. kudashov.

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UN VOTE ON CHINA

US Imperialism Is Increasingly Isolated in UN

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, Nov. 23, 1970)

With 51 votes to 49 votes and 25 abstentions, the UN Assembly recently adopted a resolution submitted by 18 countries calling for the restoration of the legitimate seat of the Chinese People's Republic and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the UN. This fact shows that the conductor's baton of US imperialism at the UN has become more and more ineffective. That US imperialism is adamantly hostile to the Chinese people and arbitrarily keeps Chiang Kai-shek at the UN can only cause more and more countries to resent the power politics played by US imperialism and place US imperialism itself in a more isolated position.

According to Western news despatches, US imperialism had carried out a great deal of ugly activities to prevent the adoption of the 18-nation resolution. Several days before the voting, US representative applied pressure on the other delegates attending the UN assembly. US diplomatic personnel stationed abroad also carried out activities with the same object in view. But what happened went contrary to their wishes. US imperialism's attempt fell flat.

For 21 years, the US has been carrying out all sorts of activities to stubbornly obstruct the restoration of the legitimate seat of the Chinese People's Republic at the UN. At first, they used the so-called tactic of shelving the discussion of Chinese representation. Later, when this tactic lost support, they used the two-thirds majority trick. The Ceylonese delegate attending the UN Assembly said well, this was "one of the biggest miracles of mental confusion." Mental confusion may well be a portrait of the US today. It performed this "miracle" at the UN, but it has also acted similarly elsewhere.

US imperialism will not reconcile itself to defeat on the UN question. The speech by the US delegate Phillips has already shown that US imperialism is stepping up its effort to perpetrate the plot of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" at the UN. However, US imperialism's plot deceives no one. In their speeches many delegates to the UN Assembly pointed out that "there is only one China because Taiwan is part of China." The plot of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and all plots of hostility toward the Chinese people will all be thrown into the dustbin of history.

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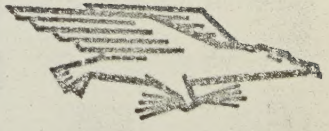

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